

The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1037 VOL. XXV.]

London, Saturday, July 7, 1855.

[STAMPED SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED... FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING BROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS, both in BUYING and SELLING, for immediate cash. DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paying from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND MINES for speculation requires careful discrimination.

Capitalists who have lately been attracted to mining shares by the extraordinary depression prevailing some months ago, have realized handsome profits, but more particularly on dividend-paying mines, which, as a general rule, still presents a large remunerative margin. Lists of such mines furnished on application; and Mr. Crofts also specially recommends ORIENTAL GAS as an investment of a more promising character than any other recently formed company. All business transacted by Mr. Crofts on Stock Exchange principles.

MRS. JAMES LANE has REMOVED from 33, to 29, THREAD-NEEDLE STREET, and continues to DEAL in DIVIDEND and LEADING MINES, at the closest market prices.

MRS. JAMES B. BRENCHEY has FOR SALE the following, or part, at NETT PRICES:—

10 Alfred Consols.	1 South Frances.	5 Wheal Arthur.
10 Conford.	1 South Cardon.	10 Nanteos and Penrhian.
10 North Bassett.	2 West Bassett.	15 Wheal Wrey.
2 Rosewarne.	10 Trebene.	1 Buller.
		1 East Pool.
		10 Trefusis.
		10 Bell and Lanarth.
		20 Marke Valley.
		10 South Providence.
		10 Forkells.
		50 North Unity.
		50 Poldair.
		20 Buller and Bassett Unit.
		50 Mixon Consols.
		50 Great Vor.

SALES EFFECTED in every description of RAILWAY, MINING, and INSURANCE SECURITIES.

For the guidance of parties in the country, a WEEKLY LIST, published every Wednesday, may be had on application, 2, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-st., London.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, has REMOVED to No. 4, AUSTINFRIARS, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY. (Sworn Broker.)—July 6, 1855.

REMOVAL.—Mr. HENRY SIBLEY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT, has REMOVED from No. 3, Old Broad-street, to No. 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL.

MESSRS. WATSON AND ENSOR, MINING AGENTS, DEALERS IN MINING, RAILWAY, and other SHARES, have REMOVED from Old Broad-street, to 2, ARTILLERY PLACE, FINSBURY SQUARE. Messrs. Watson and Eensor have FOR SALE, at very low prices, SHARES in a few DIVIDEND, and other MINES approaching a dividend state, which they can strongly recommend. Prices and general information afforded on application.

Messrs. Watson and Eensor undertake the inspection of mines, through eminently qualified local agents, and on moderate terms.

MRS. HY. GOULD SHARP HAS FOR SALE, OR ANY PART: 29 Great Sheba, 3ds. 100 Castle Dinas, 1s. 20 West Par Consols, 16s. 50 Conford Consols, 25½%. 20 Mixon Gt. Consols, 28s. 20 Buller & Bassett United. 5 Conford, 25%. 25 Liberty, 5s. 25 Bowes, 6s. 40 Cwm Darren, 6s. 200 Quintrell Downs, 10d. 50 Tassan, 2s. 9d. 50 St. Leopold, 10s. 3d. 50 Great Cambrian, 6d. 100 Wildberg, 32s. 6d. 20 Gr. Sorbridge, 10s. 6d. 10 Trewetha, 25s. Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines.

Mining Office, 4, CUSHION COURT, Old Broad-street, London.

MRS. JOSEPH WM. OLIVER, No. 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, begs to inform the public that he still CONTINUES to DEAL in MINES quoted at the back of the *Mining Journal*; but has especial BUSINESS in the following:—

Arthur	Great Wheal Hugo	Ponterwydd	West Providence
Alfred Consols	Great Wheal Vor	Pend-an-drea	West Bassett
Alex.	Gonamena	Pemb. and E. Crinnis	Wheat Buller
Bedford United	Hington Down	Rosewarne	Wheat Butler
Bell and Lanarth	Herodsfoot	South Cardon	Wheat Charlotte
Boscan	Hawkmoor	South Tamar	Wildberg
Cobre	Iberian	South Frances	Worthing
Cly & Wentworth	Ivybridge	South Tolgas	Wheat Owles
Davies Great Cons.	Imperial Brazilian	St. Aubyn and Grylls	Wheat Reeth
Davies Great Cons.	Levant	St. Jago	Wheat Seton
Devon Ballyer	Leda Town Consols	San Fernando	Wheat Trelawny
Dyffynwg	Llanerch	St. John del Rey	Wheat Wrey
East Russell	North Bassett	Sorbridge Consols	West Alfred
East Bassett	North Roskear	Sorbridge and Bedf.	West Frances
East Frogoch	North Crotty	South-Bog	Wh. Kitty (St. Agn.)
East Tamar	North Robert	Tamar Consols	Wh. Kitty (Uny Leb.)
Exmouth and Adams	North Trefaldwyn	Tincroft	Wheat Trehidy
Fitzmaurice	No. British Austral.	Trepane	Wheat Trefusis
Graves and St. Aubyn	National Brasilia	Trewhay	Wheat Uny
Gorn	North Hington	Trewetha	Wheat Zion
Great Scordis	Ola	United Mexican	Wheat Edward
Great Wheal Alfred	Oread	West Bassett	Wheat Ludcott
Great Wh. Bassett	Peninsular	West Cardon	Wheat Surprise
	Pontgibaud	West Damel	Wheat Gill

WANTED.—Shares in Alfred Consols, Sorbridge Consols, Trewetha, Great Alfred, East Russell, North Trelawny.

Mr. Oliver calls attention to the improvements in the following mines, in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.—Sorbridge Consols, Collacombe Down, Wheal Zion, Devon Buller Great Consols.

Sorbridge Consols sampled 84 tons of copper ore last Friday, estimated to be worth £110.

JAMES F. BODDY, 15, OLD BROAD STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS in the undermentioned, or any other MINES quoted in the general List of the *Mining Journal*; and will be happy to afford any information upon application, likewise a correct list of the prices.

Alfred Consols

East Black Craig

East Boscan

Great Cinnis

Great Polgoon

Garreg

Gawton United

Gilmar

Great Sheba Consols

Great Wheal Alfred

Great Rough Tor

Great Sorbridge

Herodsfoot

Hington Down Con.

Honnock

Kenneggy

Kirkcudbrightshire

Kilraune

Markle Valley

Marilyn

Min. Co. of Ireland

Messer (Eduain)

Mixon Great Cons.

Mixon Great Cons

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, with limited liability.
Capital £344,000, in 32,200 shares of £20 each, with power to increase the same to £2,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P., firm of Sampson, Mitchell, and Co., New Broad-street.—**CHAIRMAN.**
WILLIAM NICOL, Esq., late of Wm. Nicol and Co., Bombay, Director of the Great India Peninsula Railway Company, Eccles-le-say, Pimlico.—**DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.**
JOHN BAGSHAW, Esq., Director of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, and Universal Life Assurance Society.
PETER BELL, Esq., firm of Scott, Bell, and Co., East India Merchants, Alderman's-walk.
WILLIAM COOK, Esq., firm of Cook, Sons, and Co., St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq., Stockwell-lodge, Surrey, Director of the Legal and Commercial Life Assurance Society.
Capt. CHARLES WILLIAM GORDON, Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire, late of the Hon. East India Company's Madras Cavalry.
THOMAS LANCASTER, Esq., late of the firm of Lancaster and Co., Bombay, Director of the Royal Insurance Company.
WILLIAM SCHIAR LINDSAY, Esq., M.P., firm of W. S. Lindsay and Company, Austinfriars.
JOSEPH R. MORRISON, Esq., firm of James Morrison and Co., Australian merchants, Philpot-lane.
Major-General DUNCAN SIM, H. E. I. C. Co.'s Madras Engineers, Chairman of the Madras Railway Company.
ARCHIBALD SPENS, Esq., formerly of the Bombay Civil Service, and late Director of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Oliverson, Lavie, and Peachey.
AUDITORS.—Sir Henry Muggeridge (Alderman and Sheriff), St. Andrew's-hill; Fred. Pattison, Esq., firm of Jas. Pattison and Son, Old Broad-street.

BROKERS.
Messrs. Joshua Hutchinson and Son, 29, Lothbury, London.
Messrs. Roskell and Roberts, Liverpool.
Messrs. Johnston and Walker, Manchester.
N. Lee, Esq., Birmingham.
Messrs. Alexander Reid and Co., Glasgow.
Henry Maitland, Esq., Edinburgh.

SECRETARY.—J. C. Stewart, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SOUTH SEA HOUSE, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

This bank was originated in 1852, and its objects were defined in the original prospectus as being—

1. To extend the legitimate facilities of banking to the trade between the Australian Colonies, British India, China, and the Eastern Archipelago.

2. To embrace, in connection therewith, an extension of banking accommodation to the direct trade between this country and British India, China, and Australia.

The following extract from the *Times* of the 9th of October, 1852, will suffice to show the favour with which the bank was viewed when first brought forward:

"A new Joint-Stock Company, to be called the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, issued its prospectus this morning. The board consists entirely of persons of respectability and experience, and the main object of the undertaking is to provide facilities for the trade between India and Australia, which have long been needed, and the demand for which will be rapidly increased by the gold discoveries. In the first instance, branches are to be formed in Australia, India, Singapore, and China. In addition to the opening for a new institution of this kind, caused by the prospects of Australia, it is pointed out that there has been no adequate increase of banking capital since the failure of the India firms in 1847, while the discontinuance by the East India Company of the practice of making advances on produce, likewise throws additional business on the existing establishments. Under these circumstances, the enterprise may be regarded favourably; but, inasmuch as it seems impossible for one concern to founded for the purpose of supplying an admitted want without numerous imitators forthwith starting up, it is necessary to repeat the warning lately suggested regarding the readiness for creating new banks, and to express a hope that the public will not allow any success that may attend the present ones to lead them into the belief that they may, with safety, be indefinitely multiplied."

At an extraordinary general meeting held on the 29th of June, 1855, the following report was read, having been previously circulated among the shareholders.

REPORT.

The directors have called the shareholders together on this occasion, in order to determine on the steps to be taken for the purpose of prosecuting this valuable undertaking.

They think it right to contrast the present state of secured success with the mere expectation of prospective success, which gave their shares so high a value in the eyes of the public when the first prospectus was issued.

This undertaking was established for the highly legitimate object of affording banking facilities to the vast and still rapidly increasing trade between the Australian colonies, British India, China, and the Eastern Archipelago—a field never before occupied by any similar undertaking.

With great difficulty the opposition of the East India Company was overcome, and the bank has secured a very extensive and valuable charter, which gives the shareholders the inestimable protection of limited liability.

They have also all the banking privileges in India, which have been so successfully exercised by the Oriental Bank Corporation.

The validity of the charter has been established by high legal authority.

The bank has a fully subscribed capital, with the deposits all paid up, and it has a very large portion of shares registered, with the first call paid.

It has secured lately, in the direction, a valuable accession of influential connections with the East. The demand for banking accommodation in the East is evidently on the increase; money at home has become plentiful; and it only remains for the shareholders, with the infusion of new members into their body, to realise the amount of the capital needed for the commencement of business, and to command that success which has attended the Oriental Bank Corporation.

There is ample room for both these banks, as well as for the Chartered Bank of Asia (if prosecuted), in the wide field of business which is open in India, Australia, and China. And the directors state with confidence their belief that neither under any alterations of the law, nor by any future charter, will the great advantage of limited responsibility be secured to any similar banking institution.

In the state of the money market some time since, the directors were of opinion that it would be expedient to form an amalgamation with some other banking company, and they intimated to the shareholders in their last report that they had opened negotiations with a bank in India, already in operation. These negotiations not having resulted as was expected, the shares of which the directors had the control, and which were designed for that amalgamation, are now set free for re-issue to the shareholders of the bank, and to the public here and in India.

The directors (having regard to the technical difficulties which prevented the proposed amalgamation, and to the serious delays which would have attended it) are as well pleased that this important bank should be prosecuted upon its own foundation; and they call upon the shareholders and the public to remove from their minds the degree of prejudice which has been created by the litigation now entirely at an end, and to regard the undertaking with the same favourable feelings which were so clearly exhibited when the public attention was first called to the wide and profitable field of its operations, and the great and sound objects it had in view.

Notwithstanding the harrassing delays which this company has hitherto experienced, its position and its course of action are now so clear, and money has become so abundant for all sound and legitimate objects, that the directors do not hesitate to press upon the shareholders their own opinion that it is the duty of the Court and the interest of the proprietary to uphold the charter which they have with so much difficulty obtained; and they confidently rely on the active and cordial support of the present meeting, and of the proprietary generally, to carry out their views.

The Chairman explained to the meeting the intention of the Court of Directors to avail themselves of the means offered to them of making a re-issue of a limited number of shares in this country, and of placing the remainder of the shares in India.

He further explained that the capital paid up was at the present time intact, that the expenses of the establishment were inconsiderable, and that the arrangements which would be made in respect of these shares would enable the directors in carrying on the bank to pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the deposits, and on all calls from time to time paid in respect of the above-mentioned shares.

It was then moved by General John Aitchison, seconded by Thomas Dakin, Esq., and carried with only one dissentient voice.

That the report now read be received and adopted.

It was further moved by Sir Henry Muggeridge, seconded by John S. Clay, Esq., and carried unanimously.

That the thanks of the shareholders are eminently due to the chairman and Court of Directors for their very able and judicious conduct of the affairs of the company, and that this meeting, feeling strongly convinced that it is the duty and interest of all concerned to uphold the charter, and prosecute the valuable undertaking vigorously, pledge themselves to give their most cordial support to the directors in the measures which they may now take for that important object.

With reference to the above report and resolutions, the directors hereby give notice that applications for shares will be received in the annexed form by the secretary, at the bank's offices, or by the company's brokers.

All applications for shares must be made on or before the 20th July inst.; and 4 per share is to be paid on the shares allotted in this country, on or before the 31st inst.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the 4% per share which is to be paid in the first instance and on all future calls, until the company shall be enabled by the payment of half its capital to commence business.

It is not the intention of the directors to call up more than 10% per share until 12 months after the bank shall have begun business.

No calls will be made in larger sums than 2%, per share; and all calls will be at stated intervals, of which due notice will be given.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum will also be allowed on all pre-payments of calls.

By order of the Court,

J. C. STEWART, Sec.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

GENTLEMEN.—I request you will allot me shares of £20 each in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China; and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any smaller number which you may allot to me, and to pay £4 per share thereon, and execute the Deed of Settlement of the company in respect thereof, at such times, and in such manner as you may appoint. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Name Address Profession or business

212° MILNERS' HOLDFAST AND FIRE-RESISTING SAFES

(non-conducting and vapourising), with all their improvements, under their Quadruple Patents of 1840-51-54 and 1855, including their GUNPOWDER PROOF SOLID LOCK AND DOOR (without which no safe is secure). THE STRONGEST, BEST, AND CHEAPEST SAFEGUARDS EXTANT.

MILNERS' PHOENIX (212°) SAFE WORKS, LIVERPOOL, the most complete and extensive in the world. Show Rooms, 6 and 8, Lord-street, Liverpool. London Depot, 47a, Moorgate-street, City. Circulars free by post.

ASSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen intending to proceed to the colonies.

THE BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY—ITS PAST MANAGEMENT AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

In the present excited state of the public mind with respect to more than one description of commercial enterprise, we have much to regret that a most unsatisfactory, not to say extraordinary, statement relative to the affairs of the BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY should have reached us. We allude to the report of the committee of investigation, appointed to enquire into the affairs of the company, in pursuance of a resolution of the shareholders passed at the annual meeting, on the 27th April last. The gentlemen chosen as such committee were Messrs. C. W. C. HUTTON, J. PRICE, J. C. HILL, W. J. LEWIS, G. WALTERS, and T. HILL; the latter declined to act, in consequence of ill health, but assisted with his advice, and gave valuable information; Mr. G. WALTERS also, after attending four meetings, resigned from the same cause. The remaining five members, in their report, state that up to the end of April last, a period of 3½ years, they were unremittingly engaged in investigating the affairs of the company, during which every facility was given by the directors, in allowing free access to all books and documents, and they cheerfully acknowledge the willing and efficient aid of Mr. THOMAS, the secretary, and MR. PERCIVAL, the auditor.

In recording in the columns of the MINING JOURNAL the facts contained in this report, while we consider it our duty as public journalists, we do so with extreme regret, and more in sorrow than in anger, at the same time sincerely hoping that much which appears objectionable will yet be cleared away, and many ambiguous transactions explained, as the committee state that they have not been able to visit the works, and that from other circumstances their report is incomplete; yet, notwithstanding this abrupt termination of their investigations, they considered it their duty to lay all the information they could before the meeting.

The report states that the committee, having heard that two of the directors, who held largely, were disposing of their shares, they applied to the board to stop the transfer of all shares until after the investigation.

The solicitor, however, had given his opinion that transfers could not be legally hindered. One director had sold 430 shares, and Mr. KENNARD 300, so that on the day of the adjourned meeting this gentleman held 35 only. The directors requested the committee to meet them, and having expressed an anxiety to protect the interests of the company, stated that some were willing to retire, and to elect any two of the committee on the board. This offer was at once declined, on the ground that, after what they had seen, they felt it their duty to make a full, unprejudiced, and unbiased report. They then applied to the directors to postpone the day of meeting, as their report would not be complete; this was objected to, on account of the lease, and it was finally arranged that at the meeting the committee should merely give its opinion on the lease, when it should be adjourned. After entering further into the conduct of the directors in their transactions with the committee, they designate the whole as most ungracious and unfair policy towards the committee, who had treated them with so much candour; and they had plainly foreseen that if they had laid the facts before the meeting, these very directors, some of whom had brought the affairs to the verge of ruin, would have resigned in a body, and deserted the company in the midst of its difficulties. They proceed to the following dissection of their investigations:—The London management; the unproductive works on the freehold property; the Varteg Works; the Blaenavon mill and forge; the Hereford and Abergavenny Railway; the bad debts; the balance-sheet; general remarks.

LONDON MANAGEMENT.—In entering into the amount of superintendence bestowed by the board, the committee found that in 1852 the amount of fees received was—Mr. J. MASTERMAN, jun., 128/- 6s. 6d.; Mr. R. W. KENNARD, 228/- 6s. 6d.; Mr. WARDEN, 58/- 7s. 6d.; Mr. HILL, 128/- 6s. 6d.; Mr. WEST, 128/- 6s. 6d.; Mr. RADFORD, 128/- 6s. 6d.=£800. They also found the number of attendances in 1852 to have been 84; in 1853, 173; in 1854, 194; and to April 30, 1855, 47. In 1852, out of 84 attendances, 56 were by Messrs. J. MASTERMAN, jun., and R. W. KENNARD; that in 1853 the attendances of these two gentlemen were much exceeded by the other directors, and that in 1854 the direction in a great measure devolved on Messrs. KENNARD, MOXON, and DAVIS. From Sept. 3, 1852, to April 8, 1853, there were 13 so-called meetings, at each of which only two directors (Messrs. MASTERMAN and KENNARD) attended. This is in direct contravention of the deed; there being no quorum, the meetings were illegal, and these gentlemen are, therefore, personally responsible for all business transacted theret.

In April, 1853, a sum of £800. per annum was voted by the shareholders for board attendance; in 1853 and 1854, £200. per annum has been credited to them, a portion of the amount being carried against pig-iron, and did not appear in the London expenses. The committee consider the directors ought to return £800. to the company. The directors' expenses for 1854 were:—Retrospective remuneration (the directors considering that their receipts were to have commenced from Jan., 1852), 40%; board attendance, 800/-; travelling expenses, 271/- 15s. 6d.; furniture, and painting three rooms at the works, 453/-=1924/- 15s. 6d.

The report enters at length into transactions with Mr. BRAMWELL, who was elected by the directors in June, 1853, and re-elected by the shareholders in April, 1854. Although a director, it appears he was allowed to sell on commission. On February 1st, 1854, it is stated that Mr. BRAMWELL purchased for cash of the company iron to the value of £1000., and was allowed commission thereon; but, instead of paying the money he had received, he paid only 337/- 18s. 4d. in cash, some in bills, and 200/- not paid at all. The report further states that on February 3, 1854, with the sanction of the board, he sold 500 tons of iron, value 4374/-; that on July 21st, in his capacity as director, without regard to the knowledge of the board, he caused a clerk to sign his name, pro secretaria, to five warrants of 100 tons each; and that, in consequence of the informality of these warrants, the secretary was desired to communicate with the holders, informing them that they would not be recognised. Afterwards, acting under the advice of their solicitor, they revoked their determination, thus obliging the company to deliver the iron without any prospect of payment. The directors could have dismissed Mr. BRAMWELL, yet, after the above transactions, they proposed him as a fit person for a director, in April, 1854. The loss on these transactions is 4574/- Mr. BRAMWELL's shares were transferred to the Chairman, in consideration of a private debt.

UNPRODUCTIVE WORKS ON THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY.—In the year 1829, three furnaces were commenced upon this property, and, in that and the succeeding years, a sum exceeding £1,000. has been expended.

Not a single furnace has been completed, these operations have entailed upon the company a total absorption of £1,000. of their capital, for which they have had to pay, at the very least, the sum of 4000/- per annum.

As the works have never been used, and have, indeed, been only partially completed, the long exposure to the weather must have produced such dilapidations as would, in the event of their completion being undertaken, probably necessitate their total re-erection. Notwithstanding these facts, the whole amount of £1,000. has been retained on the yearly balance-sheet of the company as a good asset; when, in reality, amounting in fifteen years to (say) 80,000/- exclusive of the original outlay of £1,000., it has been a serious liability.

THE VARTEG WORKS.—Rental for these is still being paid to Lord ABERGAVENNY. The were formerly sub-let, but were several years since surrendered, and, being out of repair, a certain sum was received for dilapidations, which was passed to the credit of the company; but no steps were taken to re-erect the furnaces, which are now in a hopeless state of ruin, having been plundered by persons in the neighbourhood.

BLAENAVON MILL AND FORGE.—On investigating into the transactions

and correspondence relative to these works, it appears there was no order of the board to authorise their erection, but that Mr. MASTERMAN, Mr. WEST, and Mr. JOHNSON, had made up their minds to carry them on in a quiet way, and commenced them accordingly. Mr. HILL, a member of the board, having vainly protested to Mr. WEST and Mr. JOHNSON against the erection, resigned. The sanction of the shareholders was afterwards obtained, on the understanding that the cost should not exceed £2,000/- but the estimate was not accepted, and the resolution of the shareholders, therefore, fell to the ground. The works had, however, been commenced, and a large expense incurred. At this time there were bad debts not written off, but entered as an asset, 16,000/- due to bankers, 12,000/- sundry debts, 33,000/- debentures overdue, 35,000/- accommodation bills, 19,000/- Notwithstanding this mass of liabilities, amounting to £115,000/- in 1853 dividends were paid to the amount of 8000/- Instead of 800/- the sum of 1200/- was drawn by the directors, and to complete the transaction the money wasted on the forge and mill is actually placed in the balance-sheet as an asset. If a new lease were obtained, and the company in a healthy state and prosperous, the erection of this forge and mill would be highly desirable, but in the present state of affairs the committee highly deprecate the advised outlay.

HAZFIELD AND ABERGAVENNY RAILWAY.—The consent of the share-

holders was never obtained for the purchase of these shares, on which there has been a loss of 2000/. The board gave no order; there is no minute respecting them until 1854, although purchased in 1851, and the shares are not entered on the railway company's books as being held in trust for the Blaenavon Company, but in the names of Messrs. MASTERMAN and KENNARD.

BAD DEBTS.—The total amount in 10 years is 17,064/-, of which less than 9820/- was contracted by the London board upon first transactions viz., ROBERTSON and Co., 2095/-; Maesteg Iron Company, 3150/-; COLE BROTHERS, 4375/-; Mr. BRAMWELL, 19

ones negatively answered, and I more than suspect will be the question once more answered on this occasion. To attribute motives to acts is inadmissible and unworthy, but human nature will sometimes be forced to draw conclusions even from hearsay, when they run parallel to acts done; and thus it has been surmised that there was no immediate necessity to stop the works without the legal consent of a general meeting, having, as appears by the late report of the 23d June, 1846, 6s. ad. at command to the credit of the company, particularly as it appears the sale of the mine was resolved on; and as I rather think that no party, except those who know the value of the mines already, will make even a proposal without seeing the bottoms, and thoroughly inspecting all the underground works. It is true, I learnt, after the works were ordered to be stopped, the reason of their being stopped was that only a few pounds (I believe 12.) were in the bank, and that even two of the directors had advanced money of their own to pay late cost-sheets. May it not, therefore, be reasonable that the shareholders enquire, as said before, by accredited auditors, into these matters, deliberately and honestly, in an unprejudiced, unselfish, and independent spirit, before the sweeping measures of winding-up, paying 1s. (?) a share on a first instalment, &c., be adopted? Mark my words, if the shareholders now suffer their property to be thus sacrificed without serious enquiry, they will find when too late that they have suffered a valuable property to pass unconcernedly from their hands, giving the produce and interest of their advances on shares for a mite of their value, and having rendered the amount expended available to the immediate and future interests of the incoming party.

In conclusion, I request it to be distinctly understood that I make no charges in the above against any person individually, taken either in word or act, but I do insist that the late proceedings, propositions, or resolutions, are not to the advantage of the shareholders, except indeed to such as, perhaps, may become purchasers, and some are already named as intended to be of that party. I ask the shareholders to reflect a little on the following:—Will they, on receiving 1s. a share, as proposed, give up their shares as in trust? on which, after perhaps getting an additional fiduciary share, they will be called on to register, from which moment they become liable to calls, and on the non-payment of which—foreclosure. On the breaking-up of the meeting of the 23d June it was I considered, agreed to by the Chairman that another meeting would be called to confirm the proceedings of that day; yet in last week's *Mining Journal* the first instalment of 1s. per share is advertised to be paid (*where?*) on or before the 12th inst. I ask the entire class of shareholders, is this the respect due to them? Is it even discreet on the part of the directors?

Hammermith, July 4. — S. PIERRE FOLEY, C.E. and M.E.

ROYAL AMSTERDAM WATER-WORKS COMPANY.

SIR.—We have got so much into the habit of looking to the press for the redress of grievances, that you must permit me to plead that fact in excuse for now troubling you.

The Royal Amsterdam Water-Works Company (Rhine Supply), *societas anonyma*, was established in 1851, with a proposed capital of 25,000 shares of 20s. each. The number of shares applied for was upwards of 70,000. There was a premium of 11. 7s. 6d. per share before allotment.

Mr. Ambrose Moore, of the London Joint-Stock Bank; Mr. Melville Wilson, of No. 6, Warrington-court; and Mr. Cornelius Nicholson, the resident director of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company (acting as an allotment committee), reserved 10,000 shares. The premium vanished, the shares fell to a discount, and the deposit and call have never since been paid upon these 10,000 shares.

The proposed undertaking being of an industrial character, of a perfectly *bona fide* nature, and much to be desired by the population of Amsterdam, appears to be in *extremis*. A meeting of the English shareholders, with the object of distributing the funds, but not of legally and effectually dissolving the company, is convened for to-morrow. Permit me to ask, if you think this should be done before the debts of the company, and the claims of its officers, are paid?

JOHN COLES FOUDREINER, Solicitor,
Secretary to the London agency of the company, and a creditor for
1891. 3s. 9d., on account of cash advanced, as also for the whole
of my salary since the 12th of March, 1851.

9, Bush-lane, July 6, 1855.

The South Australian Copper Mining Company have received despatches from Mr. Bassett, dated Strathalbyn, Adelaide, April 1, from which the directors have prepared an interesting report. Mr. Bassett, in answer to questions sent out by the directors, states:—“Firstly, that the present ore of lead is but the gossan back of (I have no doubt) a much larger deposit of the ordinary ‘galena,’ or sulphurite, which the lode will make in depth, and which, when laid open, would be raised at a different cost, and in a different manner, from this carbonate; and, secondly, that the great expense of the present cost is occasioned by the necessary buildings, dead work, &c., which work would soon be much reduced, and which ought, therefore, not to be taken into this calculation. With regard to the ore, there are, as I have informed you, about 800 or 1000 tons at present laid open, and while this is being taken away, fresh ore ground would, doubtless, be discovered. The actual gossan does not extend much below 10 or 12 fathoms from the surface in depth, but would exist in greater or less quantities along the length of the lode in every place where the formation is favourable to its deposit; below this, the lode, as is customary beneath all gossans, begins to get closer, and as we find in the winze to the north of Bassett’s shaft the “galena” begins to make its appearance. After these gossans are worked out, that mineral, together with copper, would become the permanent yield of the mine. The “galena,” as it exists in the strings and squats at the bottom of the winze, gives about 35 to 40 ounces of silver to the ton; and should the bulk of the lode, when we cut it at sufficient depth to allow it to settle, yield on an average this produce, it would, of course, pay well to send home without smelting, galena being of about 75 per cent, for lead; any smelter, however, that should be sent out should, therefore, be well able to smelt galena. Your enquiries, with regard to the quantity a man can break, also requires some explanation to be given to you: in favourable positions, a man could break several tons a day; but, as the lode varies in hardness in different parts, and as the ground becomes laid open, the man has more or less advantage to employ his labour; and as dead work has to be executed for various purposes, the mere quantity a man can break in any given time would form a criterion of the amount of labour required to secure a given yield. I think that about 10 to 12 men would keep up the yield I mentioned, of 40 tons a week. The average gross value of the ore appears to be about 14/- to 17/- per ton, and the produce, as nearly as I can estimate it, about 35 to 40 per cent, for lead, and 27 to 35 cwt. of silver per ton, with about one-third to nearly one-half oz. of gold per ton. I need hardly point out that, with an expensive management, the true economy is that which would complete them in the shortest time, and so bring all the sources of profit into a yielding condition. I propose to lay open the lodes at three places—Firstly, at Bassett’s shaft, where I am happy to say we are, as you know, already in a remunerative condition, and where, by further development, I have not the least doubt we should become vastly more so. Secondly, at Mary’s shaft, where from the vendor’s description, and by other external circumstances which corroborate these descriptions, we may safely conclude that we should also be breaking out in large quantities; and, thirdly, at a spot, of which I have a great opinion, near Arthur’s Seat (where the best ore was got by the old company), and midway between Bassett’s shaft and Mary’s shaft; and, consequently, the best site for the large engine, which would ultimately have to take the pumping labour of both mines upon itself. At this spot I think I can also undertake to promise a fine deposit of ore in depth, from indications in Arthur’s Seat, and the general character of the lodes and ground about that shaft. You know my opinion of the promise the lode gives, as I have spoken much of it in my former reports. I believe all we have at present to be a mere nothing to what we shall have below.” Mr. Bassett requests certain machinery to be sent out, but in this he has been anticipated by the directors, as a steam-engine of the power required, the pit and bob-work, &c., supplied by Messrs. Nicholls and Williams, of Tavistock, were shipped, per the *South Sea*, which sailed on the 2d of May last, also all the necessary materials for a blast-furnace, and a practical carbonate of lead and galena smelter, was sent out in the *Oliver Long*, which sailed three days afterwards. The annual general meeting will be held in the course of the present month, when a general report will be laid before the shareholders.

From Australia, we have news to April 10. The Commission appointed to report upon the laws and regulations in force in the gold fields, their operation, and the expediency of extending the franchise to the miners, had published their report. The subject of the mineral resources of the colony was incidental, and upon this point the information is valuable. It is a well-known fact that there was a diminution of gold from 14,866,799/- in 1852, to 8,770,796/- in 1854, which the miners explained to the committee, arose from the auriferous drifts originally discovered having been much richer than those more recently found, and that the diminution would have been much greater had not machinery been extensively employed. In puddling machines commerce was represented to the annual amount of half-a-million, and even on the partially exhausted gold fields the yield was estimated at 2 ozs. of gold per day to four men, or 37s. per day each man.

The Commission are of opinion that there is a strong probability of a continued decrease in the production from the auriferous drifts; but anticipate a new era from the quartz rocks, when worked on mining principles.

The Commission report that the miners have entertained a great prejudice against companies of capitalists establishing machinery on the gold fields, but these prejudices are not so prevalent as formerly, and are disappearing wherever machinery has been introduced; and they recommend a system of leases, of one-eighth of a mile in length, of quartz veins to each company, say for a period of five years, at a rental of 100/- to 250/- a year as a maximum. In this way also mills might be established, at which the quartz raised by the miners might be crushed and amalgamated for them, on terms mutually advantageous. The Commission likewise recommend leases of newly prospected grounds, in sections not exceeding 80 acres, for periods of 14 years, at not less than 5/- per acre, and that worked-out gold fields should be let in portions of five or ten acres, at 10/- to 20/- per acre, according to auriferous quality.

The total amount of gold conveyed by Government escorts to Melbourne and Geelong from the various gold fields from March 11 to April 7, was 168,000 ozs. The decrease in receipts on the quarter for 1855 was 5785 ozs.; in shipments 112,572 ozs. Gold shipped in 1855, 497,173 ozs.; per *Gipsy Bride*, to Liverpool, 39,039 ozs.; total, 556,212 ozs.; or 22 tons 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 9 lbs. 4 ozs., at 80s., 2,144,648/-.

Several new and apparently productive gold fields have been discovered lately at no great distance from Melbourne and Geelong respectively. Those near Melbourne were the Caledonian diggings, beyond Little Eitham, and Mount Blackwood, near the Werribee. The former was 30 miles, and the latter 50 miles distant from Melbourne. About 1500 men were said also to be working and doing well on the Plenty Ranges. Anderson’s Creek had been deserted. Latterly, the diggings there were working on the bed of the Yarra, and were liable to be swamped at any moment by a rise in the river. They had gone to the Caledonian diggings, where the facilities were greater. The new gold field near Geelong was at Steiglets Forest, 20 miles from that town. Favourable reports had likewise been received of the gold field at Mount Ararat, in the western district. There were no Government escorts from any of these new gold fields, and very little specific information had been received respecting their extent and productive capabilities. A magnificent mass of pure gold, weight 84 lbs., from Castlemaine, and one of 40 lbs. from Ballarat, had arrived in Melbourne by escort.

The arrivals of gold this week are as follows:—*Seringapatam*, from Melbourne, 15,863 ozs.; *Gipsy Bride*, from Melbourne, 40,000 ozs.; *Messey*, from Port Phillip, 10,960 ozs.; *Gladiator*, from New South Wales, 280 ozs.; *Devonshire*, from Swan River, 2275 ozs.; *Windsor*, from Geelong, 4500 ozs.; *James Booth*, from Sydney, 495 ozs.: making a total value of about 321,500/-.

In addition to the above, the *Aries*, from Boston, brought specie to the amount of \$811,142, and 600/-.

The following have also arrived during the week:—For the English and Australian Copper Company, per *Brighton*, from Adelaide, 1091 bags of silver-lead ore, 100 bags of copper sulphite, 11 bags of silver-lead ore, and 343 bags of lead ore; by the *Empress*, from Adelaide, 100 tons of copper ore, and 67 bags of lead ore. The ship *Kangaroo* cleared out from Adelaide, for London, on the 18th March, with 105 tons of copper ore (consigned to the English and Australian Mining Company), 965 casks copper (consigned to the English and Australian Mining Company), 689 bags silver-lead ore, 145 bags copper regulus, and 73 bags of copper ore, on freight.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND.

The half-yearly meeting of proprietors was held at the company’s offices, Dublin, on Thursday, and was most numerously attended.

MR. EDWARD ATKINSON (of Monkstown) in the chair.

THE SECRETARY (Mr. Allen) then read the directors’ report, as follows:—

The statement of the company’s affairs for the half-year ending 1st of June, 1855, shows that the company’s net profit amounts to 7916/- 8s. 6d., after an expenditure of 5208/- 13s. 4d. in improvements and searches at the several mines.

THE SLEIVARDAGH COLLIERIES (Tipperary) have realised 1632/- 1s. 2d. profit, exclusive of 848/- 15s. 4d. expended in extending the collieries. The sales for the past half-year have not been so great as on some former occasions, but the board anticipates satisfactory results for the current season.

THE LISNACON COLLIERY (Cork) has occasioned a loss of 183/- 9s. 5d. within the last half year, but the board are glad to say that indications of improvement are now perceptible.

THE KNOCKMAHON COPPER MINES (Waterford) have produced a profit of 5266/- 8s. 1d., after charging 240/- 13s. 5d. expended in extending the mines. The appearance and prospects of this important branch of the company’s concerns continue to be highly satisfactory.

THE LUGANURE LEAD MINES (Wicklow) have realised a profit of 2401/- 5s. 8d., in addition to which 1145/- 3s. 6d. has been expended in extending the works. The prospects of these mines also are satisfactory.

THE BALLYCORUS LEAD WORKS (Dublin) have occasioned a loss in the past half-year of 509/- 16s. 5d., partly occasioned in expenditure on improvements, and in reduction in price of lead. There has been expended 385/- 13s. 1d. in preliminary searches at Doora Royalty, county Galway; Ballydehob royalty, county Cork; and at Caline Mine, county Wexford. The company’s assets amount to 51,166/- 14s. 4d., consisting of mineral produce, good debts, cash, and mineral not consumed, which is exclusive of the cost of mines working, including machinery, 111,705/- 16s. 1d.; and your liability amount to 6220/- 2s., as stated in the accompanying account, duly audited. In conclusion, the board recommend that a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, be declared, payable on and after the 1st of August next.

Expenditure and Produce Account, six months ending 1st June, 1855.

Works.	Produce.	Loss.	Profit.
Knockmahon Copper Mines	£19,576 12 3	—	£5266 8 1
Luganure Lead Mines	7,245 0 5	—	2401 5 8
Sleivardagh Collieries	11,718 1 5	—	1632 1 2
Lisnacon Colliery	553 6 3	£188 9 5	—
Ballycorus Lead Works	1,467 16 1	509 16 5	—
Caline Mine	—	25 11 11	—
Doora Mine	—	332 0 11	—
Ballydehob Mine	—	230 9 0	—
Modubegh Colliery	—	13 10 3	—
Interest account	—	83 8 6	—
	Total £40,558 16 4	£1883 6 5	£2999 14 11
	(Showing profit in six months)	£7916 8s. 6d.	

The produce of Knockmahon Copper Mines was 1856 tons of copper ore; Luganure Lead Mines, 633 tons of lead ore; Sleivardagh Collieries, 3218 tons of coal, and 20,584 tons of culm; Lisnacon Colliery, 78 tons of coal, and 1522 tons of culm.

The CHAIRMAN said that, although the profits on the half-year were certainly much smaller than those on the preceding six months, still he considered the shareholders had a right to congratulate themselves that operations had been so successful, when they took into consideration the great severity of the past winter, which, to a considerable extent, retarded the operations, both on the surface and underground workings.

Although the report did not require any remarks from him, still he would make a few observations upon the several mines, for the information of the proprietors. In reference, then, to the Knockmahon Mines, the profits on the sales of ore were not so great, owing to the varied and mixed character of the ore, but the prospects were also satisfactory. Hitherto they had been continually annoyed by petty actions brought against the company for damages, but that they had purchased the surface ground in perpetuity, so that these annoyances would no longer exist.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:—

Moved by Mr. O’CONNOR, and seconded by Mr. STORMONT.—That the report now read be adopted, and that 500 copies be distributed among the shareholders.

Moved by Mr. O’GORMAN, and seconded by Mr. GUINNESS.—That a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year, free of income tax, be payable to the shareholders on and after the 1st August next.

Moved by Mr. GRAY, and seconded by Mr. PIM.—That John Barrington, John Ennis, and Henry Pim, Esqrs., be, and are hereby, elected auditors for the ensuing year.

O. T. FIM, Esq., being moved to the second chair, it was proposed by Mr. HAUGHTON, and seconded by Mr. ROWSE.—That the marked thanks of the meeting be given to E. Atkinson, Esq., for his conduct in the chair this day, and his uniform attention to the interests of the company; after which the meeting separated.

CLEW BAY MINING COMPANY.

The bi-monthly meeting of shareholders was held at the company’s offices, Cannon-street, on Wednesday, Mr. R. BOYLE in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, also the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed, when the following report of the committee was read:

Your committee feel great pleasure in being able to announce in this, their bi-monthly report, that after many months of painful anxiety, occasioned entirely by the uncertainty and delay of a tedious lawsuit, operations have at length recommenced on the company’s property at Clew Bay. In their last report, your committee, acting under the requirements of a notice from Mr. McCormick, their landlord, to resume work at the mines, opened a correspondence, first with their late captain, and afterwards with Mr. James Higgins (of the Devon Great Consols), one of the most intelligent miners, who had worked on the mines for about a year and a half, and after making every enquiry respecting his qualification and fitness to undertake the duties of captain, have finally engaged him, and he is, they are happy to say, on the property, and, with the aid of about 40 men, taking every preliminary step for the erection of a water-wheel upon the Benderberg level, and immediately sinking Boyle’s shaft.

In the last report, your committee informed their fellow-shareholders of the probability of the lawsuit, “O’Donnell v. McCormick and Others,” having been finally determined in favour of Mr. McCormick and

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Proposed by Mr. J. E. SQUARE, seconded by Mr. J. STAUFFER, and resolved unanimously—That Mr. J. Offord be appointed local manager, at a salary of £6. 6s. per month.
 Proposed by Mr. SHARLAND, seconded by Mr. R. D. GANT, and resolved unanimously—That the 45 shares on which calls are in arrear be forfeited.
 Proposed by Mr. HULL TERRELL, seconded by Mr. JOHN MORLEY, and resolved unanimously—That the thanks of the shareholders be given to the purser for his vigorous and efficient management, by which the mine has been brought into its present state of prosperity.
 Proposed by Mr. SHARLAND, seconded by Mr. HAINES, and resolved unanimously—That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the Chairmen for his able conduct in the chair.
 Proposed by Mr. NEW, seconded by Mr. EVANS, and resolved unanimously—That the proceedings be printed, and a copy sent to each shareholder.

WEST ALFRED CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of adventurers was held, at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Wednesday.

Mr. G. A. ASHTON in the chair.

A statement of accounts was submitted, by which it appeared that the balance against the mine was £657. 10s. 8d. The CHAIRMAN said he had to congratulate the shareholders upon the appointment of Mr. Nicholls on the committee of management, and to whose exertions they were all deeply indebted. Mr. Nicholls found the mine in a most deplorable state; he found that their money had been wasted, and their confidence misplaced; however, he had cleared out the Auger stable, and had got rid of the abominations, and he believed it was to his acuteness and exertion that this valuable mine was now in its present satisfactory condition. It appeared to him (Mr. Bromfield) that the mine had been shamefully managed, or rather mismanaged: the fact was, that a special clique had been got up, for the purpose of depressing the property, but he would tell that clique that they would not come into this mine so easily as they expected. From all he had heard, they believed they would now have a first-rate mine, equal even to Alfred Consols; and his advice to shareholders was not to sell their shares, because they were advised to do so by any of those cunning men in London who called themselves mining brokers, he (Mr. Bromfield) having great confidence in the property.

Mr. BAWDEN said, there was no doubt that what Mr. Bromfield stated bore upon very many of the points in the case; there was no doubt a clique had existed, and he was afraid still existed, to some extent in this mine, but he could not accuse the London brokers with any unfair practices in the matter.

Mr. BROMFIELD said he was much obliged to Mr. Bawden for the correction; he did not mean to connect the London brokers with the mine, but what he wished was, that the clique he had referred to should be exposed and destroyed. As a proof of the confidence which many of the shareholders had in the property, he might say that Mr. Nicholls, and many other gentlemen, had considerably increased their interest; and it must be satisfactory to the meeting to know that they would no longer be deceived and humbugged in any way.

The CHAIRMAN had no doubt but Mr. Bromfield was right in the main, and that the mine had not been worked in the effective manner it ought. However, he was happy to congratulate the shareholders on their improved position, and felt assured that the future samplings would bear them fully out in their most sanguine expectations.

He had been a large shareholder from the first, and could only say that his opinion now was only the more confirmed as to the future bright prospects of the mine.

Mr. BAWDEN expressed a similar opinion, and he believed there was still a great deal of play going on, which it would be necessary to watch.

Mr. BIRDSEY thought that if there were parties engaged on the mine dissatisfied, they ought to retire, or be dismissed. If they did not work harmoniously together it was impossible for the undertaking to succeed.

Mr. NICHOLLS felt obliged to Mr. Bromfield for the high compliment he had paid him for endeavouring to bring the mine into its present state, but he could assure the meeting, although he had experienced great difficulty in so doing, he had never exceeded his duties in the position he had been placed, and had thought it right to make the opinion of independent agents, well qualified to report upon the property; and he thought, after the meeting had heard their reports, they would be satisfied that the mine had very rapidly improved, and was likely to become a very valuable property.

He (Mr. Nicholls) then read the following reports, from Capt. William Rutter, of South Wheal Crofty, and Capt. Richard Stevens, the captain of the mine:—

Tuckingmill, Camborne, June 22.—I beg to hand you my report of West Alfred Consols, and am much gratified to see the improvement generally in the mine since my last inspection, in 1854, and do think that if the mine is worked with spirit it will prove a large and lasting one, and very remunerative to the adventurers. In the 75, west of old dump, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 10/- per fathom. The winze sinking under the 65 is just over this end, and worth 12/- per fathom—very kindly. The 75, west of Philip's, is extended about 4 fms.—lode 3½ ft. wide, worth 22/- per fathom. The end east of this shaft is large and kindly, but not yet cut through. The 65, west of Philip's shaft, has been driven several fathoms—lode 5 ft. wide, worth 32/- per fathom. In the winze sinking under the 55, on this end, the lode is worth 70/- per fathom, for 2 fms. long. The 55, west of Philip's shaft, is resumed driving, and should be by all means, as the elvan has just made its appearance in this end, and it should be driven through to prove the lode on the west towards Melanear, where there is every chance of its being productive; and I also think that by perseverance your returns will be not less than 100 tons per month.—W. M. RUTTER.

July 2.—In the 75 fathom level, west of sump-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, very throughout, worth 8/- per fm.; in this end there is a daily improvement expected; according to analogy it is about to intersect the boundaries of copper ore that are gone down in the bottom of the 65 fm. level under the boundary and Blewett's winzes, from which large quantities of copper ore were raised. In the winze in the bottom of the 65 fm. level, coming down over the above end, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide—a strong healthy lode, worth from 12/- to 14/- per fm. The 75, east of Philip's shaft, is driven about 10 ft., lode not taken down as yet, as we are in great haste to drive the end, in order that we may be able to sink Philip's next month, which is a very important thing to attend to, as I expect it will be a good sumpt towards the bottom; however, the men in the above end have shot one hole in the north part of the lode, and it produced very good stones of copper ore. The 75, west of this shaft, is driven about 10 ft., lode not taken down as yet, as we are in great haste to drive the end, in order that we may be able to sink Philip's next month, which is a very important thing to attend to, as I expect it will be a good sumpt towards the bottom; however, the men in the above end have shot one hole in the north part of the lode, and it produced very good stones of copper ore. The 75, west of this shaft, is driven about 10 ft., lode not taken down as yet, as we are in great haste to drive the end, in order that we may be able to sink Philip's next month, which is a very important thing to attend to, as I expect it will be a good sumpt towards the bottom; however, the men in the above end have shot one hole in the north part of the lode, and it produced very good stones of copper ore. 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reference to the payment at future periods of the remaining amount of the new shares.—Mr. J. A. CHOWN seconded the resolution.

Mr. W. A. DEW moved, and Mr. J. A. FRANKLIN seconded, a resolution—That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman and directors for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties, and for their attention to the interests of the company.—Carried with applause.

The CHAIRMAN acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting separated.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in Field's engine-shaft, sinking below the 130 fm. level, is worth for copper ore 40s. per fm. The lode in the 130 fm. level, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 80s. per fathom; the south lode in this level, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 10s. per fathom. No change to notice in the lode in the 100 fathom level, west of this shaft. The lode in the 80 fm. level, east of the flockan, is from 1 to 2 feet wide, yielding some good copper ore, looking very promising. In the cross-cut driving south of Davy's shaft, in the 60 fm. level, we have not yet intersected the lode east of the flockan. No change to notice in the north lode in the adit level. At the other parts of the mine are just as for some time past.—MATTHEW WHITE: July 2.

BALLYVIRGIN.—The ground we have gone through in driving the cross-cut during the past week bears a very kindly appearance; so far, we have met two small lowes, about 6 inches thick, producing copper; the stuff out of those small lodes, or branches, are well worth saving. We commenced sinking the winze last Monday. It is my intention to sink it 6 ft. further, to prove it in depth; at present the bottom will yield 30 cwt.s of copper ore per fathom; the copper is in four different branches. The price given for sinking is 8s. 10s. per fm.—R. W. SMITH: June 28.

BEAUFORT CONSOLS.—We have inspected this mine, which is situated at the Mumbies, in the parish of Oystermouth, near Swansea. The sett is very extensive, more than two miles in length from north to south on the run of the lode, and more than a mile wide from east to west. Within this distance several lodes are to be seen containing lead, but the lode on which we have commenced working is situated to the east of the other lodes, and is running through the middle head and skirts; the bay, a little to the east of Black Hill, and is seen in the drifts for some considerable distance, will average from 6 to 12 ft. wide, composed chiefly of can, felspar, and containing several branches of lead, from 6 to 9 in. wide in the north part of the stopes. The ore part of the lode is 4 ft. wide, saving work, with good prills of solid lead, fit for market. We have also commenced sinking a shaft from surface on the course of the lode, and find it there about 6 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar and soft gossan, containing carbonate of lead and white iron. I would recommend the sinking of this new shaft about 15 fm., and then drive under the ore ground, and at the same time stop away the lode from surface. By the erection of a small water-wheel, with a suitable crusher, 20 tons of good silver-lead may be soon brought to market.—J. HAMLEY: June 30.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—The tram-road in the adit level will be completed this week, after which the sinking of the winze will be resumed, unless contrary orders arrive. This winze is on the north part of the lode, which is composed of spar, peach, mastic, and spots of ore. We sampled from Gawton, on Friday last, computed, 10 tons of ore.—H. HORSWELL: July 5.

BEDFORD UNITED.—There is an increase of water issuing from the 130 fm. level end, east of the slide, which indicates that we are near the lode. The lode in the 115 east is 2 ft. wide, worth 4 to 5 tons of ore per fathom; in this level west the character of the lode has improved during the past week; it is now 4 feet wide, 1 ft. of which, on the north wall, is good saving work, and the lode altogether is of a very promising character. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 7 tons of ore per fathom. We have begun to take down the lode in the 103 fm. level, but we have not done sufficient to report on it this week. Jackson's stopes in this level are worth from 6 to 7 tons of ore per fm. We shall take down the lode in the other levels by the end of the week, and will give you the description of it at the different places in our next report.—J. PHILLIPS: July 4.

BOLENOE.—The lode in the 50, driving east, is 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan and soft spar. In the 30 the west the lode is 2 ft. wide. The lode in the 20 west continues 2 ft. wide, ground favourable for driving.—W. ROBERTS: June 30.

BOILING WELL.—Since my last report we have sunk 4 ft. in the 20 west, the ground is just the same as it has been. We have also holed the east whim-shaft to the 40, which will be a great advantage to that level. In the 50 end east I think the north part of the lode is falling in with the south part, the lode is composed of tender spar and peach, mixed with copper ore and lead, showing the same appearance as the lode in the bottom of the 40 on the north part. The lode in the 50 end west, on the south part, is split, forming two branches: for the past fortnight we have been proving the north part of this lode, which is a branch of spar, mixed with mastic and copper ore. The lode in the 40 end east is 3 ft. wide, composed of tender spar mixed with copper ore; this end is leaving tribute ground. The lode in the 30 end east is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, mixed with lead and copper ore; this end is also leaving tribute ground. All our tribute pitches are looking fair at present, and I have every reason to hope for a good sampling next time.—G. REYNOLDS.

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—We are progressing favourably with the sinking of Annie's shaft; the ground is a little better than usual, and is now congenial for copper ores. The 12 end is driven on the caunter lode about 4 fms., and has a very promising appearance, which is composed of spar, quartz, mastic, and copper ore. The stopes in the back of the 24 are improving; the rise in the back of the above level is up about 6 ft., the ground rather tighter for rising in than was expected.—WILLIAM GODDEN: July 5.

BRYNFORD HALL.—An improvement in the 50, west on the Milwyr vein, 17 fms. west from the junction, which is now passing through good grey ground, and is easier for driving. The eastern driving over this level will produce about 2 tons per fm. The 50 east, on the chert vein, is set for 6s. per fathom. The vein continues large, with a little ore occasionally. The pitches at Mathew's and Milwyr workings are doing pretty well. We sample 10 tons for the sale on the 10th instant.—WILLIAM FRANCIS: July 5.

BRYN-Y-FEDWEN.—On Saturday last the following bargains were set for July: The deep adit level, on the south lode, to drive west from the rise on the course of the lode, to six men, at 3s. 15s. per fathom. We shall push on this level vigorously for the next two or three months, so as to ascertain for certain, as soon as we can, whether the ore we had in sinking the winze for about 10 fms. below the 20, and which appears to have dipped to the west, makes down to this level, which we have every reason at present to believe it will. The 20, on the south lode, is set to four men, to drive west of the winze 3 fms., at 3s. per fathom. We have a promising lode at present in the end of this level, about 2 ft. wide, with some spots of ore. We intend to confine our underground operations at present solely to the driving of those levels—viz., the deep adit and the 20, on the south lode, until such time as we get around our dressing department, and commence making returns. We have completed the winze and the rise to the deep adit level, on the south lode, and have now perfect ventilation for that part of the mine, which was much needed. Our surface work is going on regularly.—June 25.

BUTTERDON.—The engine-shaft is sunk 13 fms., 1 ft. below the 30 fm. level, the branches in which have united, forming a lode 1 ft. wide, with a regular underlie of 6 in. in a fm. easterly instead of westerly, as before; the lode consists almost entirely of fluor-spar, spotted with lead, and it presents a more favourable appearance to produce ore than we have seen it before. The present pump fixed will enable us to sink about 5 ft. deeper, and which will be accomplished in about a fortnight, to make a depth of 14 fms. below the 30, when we shall begin to open on the lode both north and south, soon after which returns will no doubt be made.—J. PRINCE: June 20.

The engine-shaft is sunk 13 fms. 1 ft. below the 30 fm. level. The lode not having been taken down since my last; it is 16 in. wide, composed of can, lead, and mastic.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—Since last report there has been no alteration in the lode at the sump-shaft. The cross-cut south continues in hard ground, and there is no appearance of any change at present. In the 60 fm. level west, on the lode, we have cut a small stream of water; the ground continues favourable, and just as last reported. The balance-hob has been fixed and connected, and acts very satisfactorily in steady driving of the engine, and taking off the strain from the loading of the fly-wheel.—W. COOKE: June 30.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—In the 50, driving west from Wheal Gons cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, containing mastic and stones of ore. In the 10, east on the caunter, the lode is 1 foot wide, producing 1s. ton per fm. No alteration in any other part of the mines.—W. ROBERTS: June 30.

CAMDWA MAWR.—We have measured up the work of this month, and re-set our bargains at the same prices as before, with the exception of the sinking of the winze under the 12: this work is improving in its general appearance. Our stopes are looking very well, and the yield will quite equal for the past week the expectations we held out a week ago. We have made a sampling of both lead and copper, but not yet received the tenders.—J. WILLIAMS: June 30.

CAROLINE WHEAL PROSPER.—Since my last there is an improvement in No. 2 stopes, back of shallow adit level; the lode is much increased in width, as also in productiveness for tin. The end in this level still continues in good ground, but the lode at present is not very rich for tin; however, I think from the appearance we shall soon have a change for the better. The deep adit level, as also No. 1 stope, is without alteration.—W. WILLIAMS: June 4.

CARVANNAL.—The lode in the 118 west is 2 feet wide, composed of iron, mastic, and soft spar, with a portion of black ore—very kindly. In the 106 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, occasionally producing stones of grey ore. The tribute pitches are looking just the same as for some time past.—W. ROBERTS: June 30.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—Julia's Lode: Walter's engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. below the 40 fm. level, sinking by nine men, at 20s. per fm.; we hope to see the lode in the 50 fm. level within six weeks from this time. The 40 fathom level is extended west about 8 fms., lode yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. The 40 fathom level has been suspended for the last week, in consequence of the men being put to rise against a winze which is sinking below the 30 fm. level; this winze has gone through a lode yielding about 1 ton of ore per fm. The 30 fm. level, driving east, is extended about 54 fms. lode yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. The cross-cut driving south from Wentworth lode, in the 30 fm. level, is extended about 6 fms., driving by four men, at 4s. per fm. The cross-cut driving north from Julia's lode, in the 30 fm. level, is extended about 7 fms., driving by four men, at 4s. per fm.—Wentworth Lode: The 30, driving west on this lode, is extended about 5 fathoms; the lode in this end is about 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of grey and black ore. The 30, driving east, is extended about 5 fathoms; lode yielding good stones of grey and black ore. We have cleared up boundary shaft 8 fms. below the adit; we find the old men have intersected Wentworth lode in this shaft, about 8 fms. below the adit level; the lode is about 4 ft. wide, as fine a lode as we have ever seen at the present depth; this lode is supposed by many that have seen it to be the North Bassel main lode.—JAMES CUBLIP; CHARLES GLEASON: June 30.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—The engine-shaft is sinking below the surface by six men, the contract to sink and secure the shaft from surface 10 fms., for 30s.; the men are pushing on with all speed. The adit cross-cut towards the shaft has been set to four men; the ground is good, and having 15 fms. to drive, we hope to extend the cross-cut to the shaft by the time the shaft is sunk to the adit level.—JOHN DELIBRETT; E. CHEWING: July 2.

CROW HILL.—The shaft is timbered and completed, and kibble down to the 35, and the cross-cut driven about 5 feet; we shall now push on as fast as possible to cut the lode, and we hope without any interruption.—J. PUCKLEY: June 30.

CWM DARREN.—The shaftmen are still engaged cutting down footwall of shaft for barrow-road, &c., but will commence driving the 40 fm. level east in a day or two; the lode here is large, and productive of good lead and copper ore. We have

been desuing the lode in Wren's stope, and shall continue to do so for some time to come, having a pretty large quantity of stuff at surface ready for the crusher. We have plenty of water for all purposes.—A. WATERS: July 2.

CWMDYDYLE.—At Pascoe's level, No. 2 stope produces 2½ tons of ore per fathom; the ground in the end of this level is somewhat more favourable for driving. At Price's level, No. 1 stope in the back is producing some good stones of ore. No. 2 stope produces 3 tons of ore per fathom. In No. 6 level, large stope, the lode is not so productive as when last reported on. In No. 3 stope the lode is improved; carrying 2 ft. of good ore ground on the footwall. No. 4 stope is without improvement; this stope is now in the end of the level, and should be discontinued for awhile: the end should be driven; in case the ground continues disordered a winze should be sunk between this point and No. 7 level, on the next shoot of ore ground. I intend driving No. 7 level, and shall commence stopping next week.—Lake Lode: The ground in the east end is disordered; in the west end the lode is without alteration.—THOS. COLLIVILLE: June 30.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—During the past week the cross-cut has been driven 1 fm. 4 in. ft., which is rather less than our usual distance, the ground having become somewhat stiffer, and containing also more branches of capel and spar, with an increase of water, which, although they are good indications, somewhat impede our progress. Our engine and pitwork are in good condition, and working very well.—J. NEILS: July 5.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—Our prospects in the west end are much the same as last week; the lode will now yield 2 tons of good quality ore per fm. The lode in the east end is improving, with some very good stones of ore; and we have every reason to expect a further improvement when we get nearer the cross-cut. The shaftmen have finished the fixing of the 10-inch lift in the 20 fm. level, which will make it much easier for sinking for the future.—W. NEILS: July 5.

DHURODE.—In the deep adit we have a good chance of ground in the last 2 feet or 3 ft. driving, good stones of copper ore, with a great deal of mastic mixed up in a beautiful sugary spar and euan; the ground can be worked with the pick, and the men are going ahead very fast. The ground in the cross-course driving south has been very stiff throughout the month, though somewhat kinder for the last week or two; there is a good mixture of copper in it, and a light coloured killas. In the winze under the deep adit there is a middling good stope to the east, but it cannot be worked to advantage until we are down to the bottom. I have put a pair of men to sink a new shaft to the deep adit at about 150 fms. from the mouth, which, when completed, will greatly facilitate the underground workings, in giving air and drawing up the water. At the East Mine, the lode has again changed, and is harder and becomes poor, but in course of sinking the copper may make again. The dry weather still continues, that we cannot use the stamp, and are saving what water we have for the bubbles.—W. TONKIN: July 5.

DUN RAVEN CONSOLS.—During the last month the operations have been confined to the sinking of Bennett's shaft, on the north lode, which is down nearly 30 ft. from surface; the lode is composed of silver-lead, barytes, carbonate of lime, and calcareous spar, looking most splendid, and we are warranted in saying, from present appearances, that our most sanguine expectations will be realised. We have stopped the sinking of the shaft for the present, as we cannot proceed any further until it is fully secured with timber; the timber will be at the mine this week.—J. CHENHILL; E. BENNETT: July 5.

DUNNSLEY WHEAL PHENIX.—We have taken down the lode in the shallow stopes, and find it produces good work for tin. Other parts of our operations are much as last reported.—JOHN SPANCO: July 4.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—The cross-cut north in the 22 end west is through the Ryder, which we find is nearly 2 fm. wide, with lead sprinkled all through it; they are driving through the light-coloured rock now adjoining the blackstone, which we expect will soon reach. The 33 end west is the same as reported last week. The sumpman have put in a drain, and fixed a small lift in it, with which the water is easily kept, and the shaft left nearly free of that great inconvenience. The pitches are improving a little again.—R. WILLIAMS: July 2.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—I have to-day re-set the engine-shaft to sink below the 44 fm. level 1 fm., at 35l.; the ground in the shaft is composed principally of capel, and very wet; sunk 9 fm. 1 ft. below the level. The tributaries continue to raise about the same quantity of ore as for some time past.—June 30.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—The 66 men, during the past week, have been cutting through a hard capel, in order to drive on the south part of the lode, as we expect the road to be more favourable for driving. The 55 is without alteration, and still looking encouraging. We are forcing on Homersham's shaft with all possible speed. Our engines are working well, and also all the machinery connected with them.—W. METHELL: July 6.

ESGAIR MYWN.—The shaftmen have completed their contract, and will now proceed to enlarge the lode in the 40. In the 25 west the lode is still poor, but easier to drive and more congenial for ore. No alteration in the stope in back of the same level since last reported. The stopes in the 15 and 20 are without any alteration since last report.—S. VIAL; J. PAUL: June 30.

FEE DONALD.—There is nothing of importance to report. The lode in the shaft, of the Antimony, is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, jack, and spots of lead. There are spots of lead to be seen in the Antimony, driving west. The end leading east on the lode, south of Antimony, is producing stones of lead. The smidly level, driving west, is much the same as last reported. I hope this week we shall clear the shaft and get down in the deep level on this lode.—J. MUFFETT: July 2.

GARREG.—We have got our new pumping engine-house up to its proper height this evening, and we shall commence upon the chimney in the morning; the foundation of the will be taken out in two days more, for the boiler-house. We shall then have the roof put on, and commence fixing the engine in a few days, and we shall not be long before we get the engine ready for working the new engine-shaft.

We have sunk the shaft through into the stope above the sump. The new shaft is set out very correctly; better dialling could not be done by any one, as we have sunk the shaft perpendicular upon the winze. We have several fathoms of the shaft to straighten to make it the full size for winding, pumping, and making footway. When our shaft is widened to the bottom, we shall commence fixing our bearers, and put in the partition in the shaft down to the adit level, and I hope in five or six weeks' time to be able to sink the new shaft below the adit level, where we have proved a fine lode of lead ore. We have a fall in the adit level, near one of the old shafts; this has driven the water back into the levels, and it will take us four or five days, with four men, to open again, as some of the old timber has decayed, and we shall have to place some fresh timber in its stead, as we shall have the new engine shortly at work flogging the water below the adit. The lead ore will speak for itself; a proof that requires no explanation, when dressed and brought to market for sale.—WILLIAM RAMSDEN: July 2.

GREAT ONSWOLD CONSOLS.—The ground in the rise over the 72 is favourable for rising. There is no important change in the 72 west. The whim shaftmen are at present engaged repairing said shaft. The lode in the 60 east is at present unproductive. The lode in the 60 west is worth for ore 4s. per fm. The lode in the 60 west, on the south lode, is worth for ore 7s. per fm. The north lode, in the 60 west, is at present suspended, driving east on the south lode, south of the Antimony, from the 30 to 30s. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, with stones of tin, and looking better than when last reported on; in the 10, east of ditto, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 6s. per fm. At Eley's shaft the lode is 5 ft. wide, and we are at present in a poor floor, but I expect to get through this shortly; in the 10, east of this shaft, the lode has been small and poor during the past week; this morning there is said to be 10 ft. of ore in it, and I am daily expecting a further improvement. We have for the present suspended the driving of the 10 west: the men who were employed here being engaged in removing ground for the flues. The stamping engine is working the 12 heads very satisfactory; it is, however, burning much more coal than I hope it will do when some further alterations have been made. We are progressing with our floors with all possible speed, and we hope to light the fires in our burning-houses next Saturday. We have set a tribute pitch in back of the adit, west of engine-shaft, at 4s. in 1/4, at which rate the tributaries are getting good wages. The deputation from the committee are now on the mine, and I am, therefore, enabled to enter fully into many matters connected with our working, which it would, perhaps, be difficult to explain by letter.—PETER PASCOE: July 2.

LLANDUDNO.—Trewedd's shaft has been sunk 6 yards in the shale bed, and we are to get through it this week; timber will then be required to secure the shaft, before commencing to sink deeper. The winze we lately commenced sinking in the 110 yards level, on Ellis's strings, looks promising, yielding good work. I hope the piece of ground will prove productive down to the shale bed. I am sorry to say the 110 ft. north, on the

1 ft. across the lode, and it is as rich at this point for tin as at any former time. Our last return from the cross-cut have produced about 4000 lbs. black tin to 100 sacks of distaff—the cross-cut is driven for 9 ft. per fm. In the past week we have been through the whole of the old workings east of the engine-shaft in the 70, and found a quantity of tin ground that will pay well when we have the steam-whim to draw away the stuff. The lodes in the greater bottoms are large and tinny throughout. At Stevens' shaft the lode is 6 to 7 ft. wide, producing work of 500 lbs. black tin to 100 sacks—this shaft is 4½ fms. below the 65, and sunk in the ground to the present depth; in the 5, east of shaft, the lode is large, with little tin. At Stevens' rise, against the stonc rising in the country, we hope in a month from this time to hole the rise to the shaft. The tribute department on Skinner's lode is much as last reported. We are getting on with the steam-whim house, and hope to complete the walls in ten days. Other things throughout the mine are much as last reported.—
J. CARPENTER; J. DELBRIDGE: June 30.

PENHAUGER.—The piece of ground referred to in my last is holed; the water is let off, and the air is much better north of Philip's shaft, where we have resumed driving as usual; the ground is much the same as for some time past. The leader part of the lode is 2 in. wide, composed of gossan and can.—T. GREENVELL: July 2.

FERRAN WHEAL GEORGE.—The men have taken the shaft to sink, fill, and their own stuff, at 9 ft. per fm. The appearance of the lode is much as usual.—R. DAVIES: July 2.

PONTERWYD.—Since last report our prospects in the eastern adit level has improved, the lode being very large, and producing good saving work, similar to that in the western shaft. We have a valuable piece of ground between these two shafts, and by driving east from the middle shaft in the 22, to meet this run of ore ground, will quickly lay open an extensive length, and come under the present adit 10 fms. The middle shaft is sinking very satisfactorily, and on Saturday we shall set the 22, to meet the same shoot of ore ground seen above. The men are stripping down the lode to 10 ft. in the adit level, which is producing good stones of ore throughout. I hope to see Ponterwyd shortly change its position, for the benefit of one and all.—G. FRANCIS: July 4.

PONTERWYD AND CLARA.—I have no doubt but that ere this you have heard from Capt. Pearce that I have at last settled the boundary line between these mines, which has thrown that part which has been worked by the Clara Mine into your sett. Now I hope to see some quick returns, as the ore in the forebreast of the shaft 6 in. gold, and at a very moderate depth, so if this continues, which I see no reason to doubt, being in a very congenial rock, your returns of ore must be great.—S. G. WILLIAMS: July 2.

PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.—Last month the men sank Princess Royal shaft 13 ft. 8 in.; the price I have given for the ensuing month is 15t. per fm.—R. DAVIES:

SILVER BROOK.—The engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms., 2 ft. below the 35 fm. level; no particular alteration to notice in the lode here since last reported on; it is still producing good work for lead and zinc ores; the ground is rather harder for sinking than it was, consequently I have put two men and one labourer more in it, making in the whole eight men and four labourers, in order to reach the 44 as quick as possible, which I hope will be nearly completed by the end of this month. The lode in the 33, south of engine-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, composed of spar, carbonite of lime, mundic, and sprigged throughout with zinc and lead ore. The counter lode in the 33, north of engine-shaft, is 15 in. wide, composed of flockan, spar, and mundic, with occasional spots of lead; we have suspended the driving of this end for the present, and put the men to rise in the back of this level, to communicate with the level above, which will ventilate this part of the mine, and much facilitate our future workings. In the 22, driving north, the lode is at present disordered by a slide. The stops throughout the mine are looking well, producing fair quantities of ore. We have now turning shipment about 100 tons of zinc ore, sold at 15s. per ton, and a parcel of lead ore clean on the mine, the produce of the last two months.—W. HOSKING.

SORTRIDGE AND BEDFORD.—The cross-cut in the 30 has been driven 11 ft. in order to cut the south tin lode. The rise in the back of the 30 for the time is suspended, and the men put to drive east, in order to get under the tin ground that is in the 10. In coesteining on the south underlie copper lode, 150 fms. east of trial shaft, we have found it to look better than it is westward; the lode at this point is full 10 ft. high, composed of flockan and gossan.—T. TAWKEE: July 4.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—The new engine has gone to work, and all is well. We are now drawing up the pitwork from the eastern shaft, and shall commence to fork the water below the 30 to-night. There has been but very little done in the past week in the pitches in the back of the 30, as the men have been required to attend the captain, &c.; the stops in the back of the same level will yield 10 tons per fm. Benny's rise in the back further east is not quite so good, now yielding about 7 tons per fm. The pitches in the back of the 20 has improved a little during the past week, now turning out moderate work, according to their tributes. We have commenced our dressing operations, and are proceeding with the same with all possible dispatch.—JAMES METHERELL: July 5.

SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—There is no alteration to report at the engine-shaft. In the 49 fm. level west the lode is 5 feet wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The winze in the 36 fm. level is worth 3 tons of ore per fathoms. The lode at Red Whin shaft continues to yield 4 tons of good ore per fathoms. In the 36 fm. level west, on the middle lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing saving work.—JAMES PHILLIPS: Jun.: July 4.

SOUTHERN BOG.—The shaftmen are getting on satisfactorily in dividing the shaft. There is no alteration to notice throughout the mine since last reported.—SAMUEL MORRIS: July 4.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—At the flat-rod shaft we have finished cutting plat, and in a few days shall resume sinking under the 30. No alteration to notice in any other part of our operations.—T. GLANVILLE: June 30.

SOUTH CRENNER.—The engine-shaft is sunk below the 64 fm. level 3 fathoms, ground favourable for sinking. The 84 cross-cut is driven towards the engine-shaft from the lode 4 fms., ground favourable. The 74, east of engine-shaft, lode 1½ foot wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore per fm.; and is 2½ fms. west of Gore's shaft, the ground here is hard and spare for driving. The 64, east of Gore's shaft, lode 1½ wide, producing from 1½ to 2 tons of copper ore per fm. The winze sinking below the 54, lode 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm.; the ground in this end is much easier, and at present bids fair for a good bunch of ore; this level, or end, is 22 fms. before the 64, and has been driven in ore ground for the last 12 to 15 fms. The winze sinking below the 44 lode 1 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore; here we have 3 fms. more to communicate from the 44 to 54. Chamber's shaft is not holed, we expect to hole every core. The tribute pitches are as usual.—JOHN DELBRIDGE; EDWARD CHEWIN: July 2.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—We continue to progress favourably in sinking the engine-shaft. The ground in the 37 fm. level continues hard; the lode in the cross-cut is as favourable for driving as can be expected.—J. COCK: July 4.

SOUTH TAMAR CONSOLS.—The lode in the 148 fm. level continues much the same as last reported. In the 136 south the lode is 3 ft. wide, and will yield for lead and tin, and very easy for driving. In the 112 east, south of the slide, the lode is 4 ft. wide, principally composed of fluor-spar, worth for lead 10 cwt. per fathom, a very kindly lode. In the 100 fm. level south the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing for lead 7 cwt. per fathom. The 90 end is much the same as last reported. In the 112, south of Glynn's, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth for lead 7 cwt. per fathom. The 80 end, north of Smith's, lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore; here we have 3 fms. more to communicate from the 44 to 54. Chamber's shaft is not holed, we expect to hole every core. The tribute pitches are as usual.—JOHN DELBRIDGE; EDWARD CHEWIN: July 2.

SOUTH AUSTELL CONSOLS.—In the 45, at Young's shaft, the ground is very hard, and our progress is exceedingly slow at present. I am daily expecting a change for the better. The tin lode, in the 25 end east, still continues to produce fair average work for tin. To-day we set a pitch, for 3s. 6d. in 12, tribute, and from the present appearance of the lode, the tributaries will get good wages at this tribute. At Dawson's shaft, in the 15, in the end east, we have much water, and a most promising end for copper; I think this end is more encouraging every day. In the 25 end we hope to cut the lode in about three weeks; the ground favourable for driving. The other parts of the mine are as last reported.—R. H. WILLIAMS: June 30.

TALERSIN.—During the past week we have had six men sinking a winze on No. 8, east of No. 13 lode; it is down 6 fms. 2 ft. below the adit, and the lode is better in appearance for ore than it has been since the commencement; six men are stopping the bottom east of the winze, it is not quite so good in appearance as it has been the last few weeks; four men stopping and raising from the adit to the surface, producing work. In all, 24 persons are employed. Ore dressed, 9 tons 10 cwt. of lead, and 10 cwt. copper. I expect the winze to be down by the end of next month, and shall then drive both ends, put more men to work, and get more ore for market. The Morriston, Capt. Rees, has arrived, with the coals from Llanelli.—W. WILLIAMS: June 30.

TAY CONSOLES.—The prospects of this mine are very much improved. The lode in the back of the 46, east of the slide, is at present worth about 3 tons of ore per fathom, of an improved quality. In the bottom of the 46 fathoms level, about 30 fms. west of the rise, we have a pitch working on the north lode, which is good. The other pitches in the 46 are producing fairly. The 56, driving east towards the slide is improved, and is producing stones of ore of superior quality; and, in fact, the character of the lode is altogether changed for the better in the last 2 fms. driving. As we drive towards the slide, which we calculate to be about 4 fms. from us, there seem to be indications of finding a good lode there. In the 46 the lode was poor for some fathoms, west of the slide, and as in the 56 we find good ore, some fathoms west of the slide's position, I have very great confidence in the result of the operations at this point. Should we cut the lode east of the slide in the 56 good, it will considerably raise the amount of our returns; if, however, we should not be so fortunate we shall lose nothing by the operations now going on, as a whole. The only speculative work now in hand is the driving the 56, which, in my opinion is good. Although we are looking much better, it is too early to speak with full confidence of the result.—R. WILLIAMS: July 5.

TOKENBURY.—During the past week our progress has been slow in sinking the engine-shaft, in consequence of the surface rods parting, and the engine-out of order. The ground in the 57 fm. level cross-cut south is soft for driving, so that we are obliged to support it with timber. In the 57 fm. level west, or Mitchell's lode, we have not taken down any lode since my last. Jenkins' lode, in the same level west, is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, capel, and mundic, with occasional spots of yellow copper. Lode is without alteration since my last report.—June 30.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—The ground in Carr's engine-shaft is at present harder than usual. The slate is traversed by numerous veins of quartz, spotted throughout with yellow copper ore. The lode in the 30 west is 2 feet wide, with a little copper, mundic, and blende ore. This end is driven far enough west to sink a winze, and the ground will be drained by a flat branch of quartz and ore lately cut in the shaft. We shall commence sinking at once, to prove the lode below the crossing of Shambler's lode. We have done but little in the south shaft during the week, in consequence of a deficiency of air. An air-machine, however, is being put up, and we shall recommence sinking on Friday next. Another floor of hard ground has been met with.—J. PRANCE: June 30.

TRENEWTON CONSOLS.—The lode at the engine-shaft sinking under the 70 fathom level is 3 ft. wide, one part of which is good for copper ore. The 70, 60, and 50 fm. levels, east of engine-shaft, are looking well, and also the stops over those levels are producing a good quantity of copper ore. We are glad to report we have made an important discovery to-day. In extending the 60 west from engine-shaft we cut a good lode of copper ore, 18 in. wide, very rich, and likely to produce a great quantity. The lodes in Carr, Perran and Wheal Pleasant are looking better than last week. We have now the flat-rods to work, and the water is 9 fms. under the 40. At Carr, Perran, we expect to see the 50 by next week. Our prospects throughout the mine are at present very cheery.—J. CAREW; J. SMITH; T. BENNETT: July 8.

TREWETHETA.—The engine-shaft is down below the 40 fm. level 7 fms. 4 ft. 9 in., the ground in which is not so easy for progress; however, we calculate, as it now is, to complete 2 fms. per month. In the 40 north the lode has lately been broken up, and somewhat disordered; we have opened east and west a few feet, and discovered some small branches, which will shortly fall in with the main part, where it will again become more productive. The stops in the back of this level are turning out much as expected, yielding about 7½ tons of ore per fathom. In the 40 south the lode has been very productive throughout, and in places worth 14t. per fathom; the whole of the ground opened here, 21 fms., may be safely calculated on being worth full 21 fms. per fathom. The stops in the back of this level will yield 9t. worth of ore per fathom. The 30 cross-cut has been extended towards the great lode to the east 4½ fms., in very congenial ground, and in this driving several small branches and strings of ore have been discovered, and we calculate on reaching this lode in about a month. The new dressing-floors are in a forward state. Some parts of the crusher are also being fixed, and the steam-engines are in good working order. In conclusion, I consider the prospects of this mine, on the whole, are very good.—THOMAS RICHARDSON: June 30.

VALE OF TOWY.—Clay's Engine-Shaft: The shaftmen are getting on well in cutting the bob-pit in the 10 fm. level. In the 30, driving north, the lode is 3 feet wide, as last reported, producing ½ ton of lead per fm. In the 20 north, driving west on the cross-lode, we have not met with the lode to north of same as yet, but think we are near it. No. 2 wins, under said level, being down to water, and sunk about 9 fms., we have suspended the sinking until the 30 is driven under it, then to hole it from the back. In the 20 fm. level, driving south of Field's shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing 12 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 18 fm. shaft, sinking under said level, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, in a disordered state. At Bonville's shaft, sinking under the 10, the lode as last reported, 2½ ft. wide, producing about 8 cwt. of lead per fm. We sampled this day, 85 tons of lead.—S. THOMAS: July 3.

WEST BASSET.—North Lode: In the 84 fm. level, driving east, the lode is 4 feet wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fathom; the 84 fm. level east, on the south part, continues to produce 8 tons per fathom. In the 75 fm. level east the lode is about 3 feet wide, with stones of ore. The 80 fm. level east produces 1 ton of ore per fm.—Engine Lode: In the 30 fm. level east is turning out 2 tons, and the 20 east 1½ ton of ore per fathom.—South Lode: In the 52 fm. level east the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 2½ tons per fathom. The lode in the 30 fm. level east has improved, and is producing 3 tons of ore per fathom. The stops and pitches are looking exceedingly well.—WILLIAM ROBERTS: June 30.

WEST SORTHIDE CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is sunk 1 fm. under the 33; the lode in the 33 south is 4 ft. wide, producing ½ ton of lead per fm.; in the same level north it is 3½ ft. wide, producing 12 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 23 south the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 8 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level north it is 2½ feet wide, producing ½ ton of lead per fm. In the 12 north the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and of a very promising appearance.—P. CYMRU: June; W. HANCOCK; R. ROSKILLY.

WHEAL ZION.—Great Lode: The lode in the engine-shaft, below the 80 fm. level, is improving in size and appearance, producing stones of ore. In the 66 fm. level east for about 2 feet wide, worth 1½ tons of ore per fm. In the 50 fm. level, east of the great cross-course, we are carrying about 5 feet of the lode, which is composed of spar and mundic, with stones of ore—very promising.—Middle Lode: In the 30 fm. level, west the lode is about 4 feet wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the winze in the bottom of this level the lode is also producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The pitch in the 40 fm. level is looking well, and producing 2 tons of ore per fathom.—J. BEATY: July 4.

WOOD MINE.—The engine-shaft is sunk 6½ fms. below the 15 fm. level; the lode is looking more promising, and more water issuing from it. On Saturday last, the engine-shaft was re-set at 13½ fm., 10 fm., stent 2 fms.; the south end was also re-set at 4½ fm., per fm., stent 2 fms.; the lode is improving, as we extend from the cross-course named in my last report. The stops in the back of the 15 fm. level are also re-set at 30s. per fm.; the lode is not so rich as it was anticipated from the back of the level. We are getting on as fast as possible with the dressing; it is very spare stuff for bucking.—S. COCK: July 4.

YEOLAND CONSOLS.—The prospects of this mine are not materially changed of late. The sinking of the shaft below the 56 is progressing very satisfactorily, the lode in which is more concentrated than at any place above, while it produces about the same quantity of tin. We hope to be at least 10 fms. deeper by the end of the present quarter. In the other parts of the mine I have no alteration to report, and perhaps a little more. Our tributaries are working with spirit and, and making good wages.—R. WILLIAMS.

the 50 fm. level, east of No. 2 shaft, is up about 14 fms. At present, we are obliged to deviate a little from the lode, and continue rising in the flooan, owing to the quantity of water issuing from the lode. When we discontinued rising on the lode, a few days since, it was 3 feet wide, of a kindly appearance, producing some stones of copper ore and tin, valued at 6t. per fm. In the 30 fm. level we are driving south-east on the counter, which is 2 fms. wide, but we are carrying only 4 ft. of the eastern side of it, which is composed of spar, mundic, peach, and capel. We have sunk one pit a few fathoms east of the counter, and opened upon the lode 20 inches wide, composed of spar, mundic, and gossan. Arrangements are being made to sink some pits on and about Rosewarne cross-course, which will be commenced in a few days. The tribute department continues without any alteration requiring comment.—JOSEPH VIVIAN: July 2.

WHEAL WHITELIGH.—The lode in the 82 north is yielding rich work, and letting down more water than usual, and looking kindly for a further improvement. The 82 and 62 south are without any change. We are about to sink a winze from the 72 to the 82, in order to ventilate and facilitate the stopping in the back of the 82. We shall have 30 tons of rich silver-lead ore ready to sample next week.—J. PUCKET: J. GROSE: July 5.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is sunk 1 fm. under the 33; the lode in the 33 south is 4 ft. wide, producing ½ ton of lead per fm.; in the same level north it is 3½ ft. wide, producing 12 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 23 south the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 8 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level north it is 2½ feet wide, producing ½ ton of lead per fm. In the 12 north the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and of a very promising appearance.—P. CYMRU: June; W. HANCOCK; R. ROSKILLY.

WHEAL ZION.—Great Lode: The lode in the engine-shaft, below the 80 fm. level, is improving in size and appearance, producing stones of ore. In the 66 fm. level east for about 2 feet wide, worth 1½ tons of ore per fm. In the 50 fm. level, east of the great cross-course, we are carrying about 5 feet of the lode, which is composed of spar and mundic, with stones of ore—very promising.—Middle Lode: In the 30 fm. level, west the lode is about 4 feet wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the winze in the bottom of this level the lode is also producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The pitch in the 40 fm. level is looking well, and producing 2 tons of ore per fathom.—J. BEATY: July 4.

WOOD MINE.—The engine-shaft is sunk 6½ fms. below the 15 fm. level; the lode is looking more promising, and more water issuing from it. On Saturday last, the engine-shaft was re-set at 13½ fm., 10 fm., stent 2 fms.; the south end was also re-set at 4½ fm., per fm., stent 2 fms.; the lode is improving, as we extend from the cross-course named in my last report. The stops in the back of the 15 fm. level are also re-set at 30s. per fm.; the lode is not so rich as it was anticipated from the back of the level. We are getting on as fast as possible with the dressing; it is very spare stuff for bucking.—S. COCK: July 4.

YEOLAND CONSOLS.—The prospects of this mine are not materially changed of late. The sinking of the shaft below the 56 is progressing very satisfactorily, the lode in which is more concentrated than at any place above, while it produces about the same quantity of tin. We hope to be at least 10 fms. deeper by the end of the present quarter. In the other parts of the mine I have no alteration to report, and perhaps a little more. Our tributaries are working with spirit and, and making good wages.—R. WILLIAMS.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—The winze in the bottom of the 30 is down 11 fms., being about 3 fms. to hole the 45. The shaftmen cannot sink to advantage, for want of air; we have put them for a few days to rise under the winze.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, July 7, 1855.

COPPER.	s. d.	COPPER.	s. d.	BRASS (sheets) p. lb.	1 0 ½ d.
Sheathing and bolts ..p. lb.	0 1 2	Bottoms	0 1 3	Wire	11 ½ d.
Old (Exchange)	0 1 0 ½	SPFELTER.	Per Ton.		
Best selected ..p. ton	129 0 0	Foreign	23 10 0 -		
Tough copper	126 0 0	To arrive	23 10 0 -		
Title	126 0 0				
South American	-				
IRON.	per Ton.				
*Bars, Welsh, in London ..	8 10 0 - 8 15 0				
*Ditto, to arrive	8 5 0 - 8 10 0				
*Nail rods	8 10 0 - 9 0 0				
+Stafford, in London ..	9 10 0 -				
+Bars ditto	9 10 0 - 10 0 0				
+Hoops ditto	9 15 0 - 15 15 0				
+Sheets, single	10 5 0 - 11 10 0				
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ..	4 15 0 - 5 5 0				
Refined metal ditto	-				
Bars, common, ditto	7 10 0 - 7 15 0				
Ditto, railway, ditto	7 10 0 -				
Ditto, Swedish, in Lond. ..	15 10 0 -				
Pig, No. 1, in Clydes	3 16 0 - 3 17 0				
LEAD.					
English Pig	22 10 0 -				
Ditto sheet	23 10 0 -				
Ditto red lead	23 10 0 -				
Ditto white	27 10 0 - 28 0 0				
Ditto patent shot	25 10 0 -				
Spanish, in bond	21 0 0 - 22 0 0				
American	none.				
FOREIGN STEEL.					
Swedish, in kgs., to arr. 18 0 -					
Ditto, in faggots	22 0 0 -				
English, Spring	21 0 0 - 22 0 0				
QUICKSILVER.... p. lb.	1s 10d.				
* In Liverpool, 5s. per ton less.					
* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.					
In Liverpool, 6d. per box less.					

REMARKS.—There has been a moderate amount of business transacted in metals generally, and the market closes steadily, at about last week's prices.

COPPER.—An excellent demand continues for this metal; in fact, many of the smelters are so full of orders that it is with difficulty any can be procured without waiting a few weeks for delivery. The steadiness of our market tends to give satisfaction to shippers and consumers, inasmuch that they can give out their orders with confidence.

IRON.—English iron is a little easier, contracts having been passed to-day at 5s. per ton lower than last prices. Rail in demand, at current prices. Staffordshire iron is firm, with quiet trade doing. Scotch-pigs have fluctuated but little, and have ranged between 75s. 6d. to 74s. 6d.; at the latter price a considerable business was done yesterday in Glasgow: 75s., mixed numbers, good merchantable brands, cash, was quoted to-day on 'Change by sellers, without inducing any purchases to be made.

LEAD.—At slightly reduced rates, a fair business has been done.

SPELTER.—Our market has been chiefly at 23d. 10s.; there are still buyers, but as it is thought prices will further recede, very little has been done. The stock in London, announced on the 30th June, was 2738 tons, showing an increase of about 500 tons on the same period last month.

TIN.—A good enquiry for English qualities, at fixed prices. Banca has met with buyers at 114s., but now there are very few sellers under 20s. per ton advance. Straits in good demand.

TIN-PLATES.—Same as last quoted.

STEEL.—About 1000 kgs. of Swedish are wanted for shipment, but there is none to be had here.

QUICKSILVER.—Sales have been made at 1s. 10d. per lb.

GLASGOW, JULY 5.—Notwithstanding the decrease in shipments, our pig-iron market has remained remarkably steady this week. Warrants were quoted 74s., sellers, on Monday, but on the succeeding days the price was rather firmer, and a moderate amount of business doing at that, and also at 74s. 3d. and 74s. 6d., prompt cash. The market closes steady this afternoon, with buyers at 74s. 6d.; sellers, 74s. 9d., but very little done all day. No. 1, Gartsherrie, 70s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 75s. 3d.; No. 3, g.m.b., 74s. Shipments for the week ending June 30:—Foreign, 3216 tons; coastwise, 4892 tons = 8108 tons. In the corresponding week of 1854 they were—Foreign, 4915 tons; coastwise, 7695 tons = 12,610 tons. Decrease for the week, 4502 tons.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 5.—The demand for manufactured iron is steady, and orders from America last mail were more plentiful than for some time past; the Staffordshire makers, however, at their preliminary quarterly meeting, wisely determined not to advance prices at present. The demand for rails has improved, makers being still at our quotation. In Pig-iron the business doing continues very limited, and price has receded a little. The period having arrived for shipments to fall off, last week's were only 8100 tons against 12,600 tons for the corresponding week of last year, whilst for the 26 weeks of this year the shipments are 27,000 tons less than for the same period of last year. In the Manchester district Staffordshire Pig-iron is extensively superseding Scotch, at the present high price of the latter. The market to-day closed quiet at quotations:—Tin-plates in demand. Block-tin has advanced 3/- per ton common, and 4/- on refined. The quotations are—For Tin-plates, Charcoal, IC (Liverpool), 17. 12s.; Coke, IC, 17. 7s.; Iron, Merchant Bar (Liverpool), 74. 15s.

PARIS, JULY 5.—The amount of business doing in pigs for fusion is small. Scotch-pigs are dealt in quite as low as they were last week, and buyers are still holding off, in the anticipation that a week will show a movement in their favour. Champagne are favourably regarded by purchasers, and bargains have recently been made at the same figure as Scotch. At St. Diex, business continues quite as active as heretofore. The mining share market continues without any improvement, and the amount of business transacted has been merely nominal. The price is:—Ville Montagne, 360 frs.; Stolberg, 165 frs., with the majority sellers: Cave, 165 frs.; Decazeville, 4200 frs., ex div.; and San Fernando, 5 frs. prem. With regard to the Belgian metal trade, the *Journal de Charleroi* states that the position of the trade in that district continues favourable, and the demand for bars and sheets is even greater than at this time last year. Some works are literally overstocked with orders, and unless a great falling off occurs, there is no doubt that a rise will soon be declared. The nail trade is still active. The demand for coal is good, and from France especially orders are very plentiful. In the annual general report just issued, by the Chamber of Commerce of Charleroi, it is stated that the collieries in that district produced, in 1854, 2,766,538 tons, of the value of 28,491,018f. On the 31st December the stock in hand amounted to only 91,905 tons, which were promptly disposed of. The working cost, &c., amounted to 24,315,341 frs. = 968,613f. The mean price realised was 10 frs. 39 centimes (or nearly 8s. 4d.), whilst the cost was 8 frs. 75 centimes, showing a profit of 1 fr. 16s. 64 centimes per ton. In 1853 the production was 2,500,000 tons, or 165,538 tons less than in 1852: 56 mines have been in operation, and 26 in active: 126 shafts have been used for the extraction of the coal, 30 have been held in reserve, and 17 were in course of construction: 130 drawing engines, 43 pumping engines, and 61 for ventilating purposes, have been in use, representing an aggregate power of 11,183 horses. These, with 398 horses, 15,164 underground workmen, and 4103 men at surface, have composed the staff and *matériel* for the colliery operations of the district. The capital invested being 50,000,000 frs., the average profit is 9 per cent. on such capita, being 5 per cent. more than in 1853. It is the first time that so advantageous a result has been obtained, but it appears that there are prospects of maintaining the present favourable position, by proceeding with a fair amount of prudence. In a great part of France, and especially in Normandy and Rouen, Belgian coals have replaced, in a large proportion, the English; because, in consequence of greatly increased rates of freight, resulting from the war, they cannot be obtained at the same price; but this must be looked upon as an extraordinary market, which will cease with the war. The metal trades have, notwithstanding the numerous variations in prices which they have experienced, continued in a favourable position throughout the year. The production of metallurgical miners (not iron) was 20,823 tons, of the value of 308,230 frs. = 8329f.; and of ironstone, 73,366 tons, of the value of 740,000 frs. = 29,600f. The two zinc smelting works have not been in operation, and as to the lead smelting work, its production has been unimportant—373 tons, of the value of 258,750 frs. = 10,352f., to produce which only six men have been engaged.

MINES.—The Mining Exchange having been opened for the transaction of business on Monday last, we are enabled, for the first time in the annals of mining, to give a daily and authenticated list of business done, the usefulness and satisfactory nature of which requires no comment from us. At present the members meet in the Exchange from 11 till 12 o'clock in the morning, and from 2 till 3 o'clock in the afternoon; and arrangements will be made next week, so that it will be kept open all day as a reading room, for those members who may wish to use it as such. A complete record of the dealings will be regularly published in this place. The official quotations of the past week are as follows:—

MONDAY, JULY 2.—Rosewarne, 207. 10s. to 210.; Wheal Edward, 31. 10s. to 31. 12s. 6d.; Hender, 31. 10s. to 31. 15s. 4f.; Alfred Consols, 15. 7s. 2a. 6d., 16. 10s.; South Tamar, 6s. 17s. 6d. to 7s.; Sortridge Consols, 31. 3. 2s. 6d., 31. 5s.; East Tamar, 1s.; Cae-Gynon, 6s.; Clifft and Wentworth, 18. 10s. to 18. 10s.; Bedford United, 10. 15s.; Marke Valley, 5. 5s., 5. 10s., 5. 12s. 6d.; North Basset, 28. 10s.; South Garns, 7s.; West Frances, 25. 10s. to 25. 15s.; North Towy, 7s.

TUESDAY, JULY 3.—Clifft and Wentworth, 18. 10s. to 17.; West Caradon, 160. 162. 10s., 163.; Bell and Lanarth, 1. 17s. 6d. to 2.; East Gunnis Lake, 4. 4. 2s. 6d., 4. 5s.; Trevisure, 11. 15s. to 12.; Boiling Well, 18. 10s.; North Wheal Unity, 1.; Sortridge Consols, 31. 5s., 31. 10s., 31. 5s., 31. 6s. 3d.; West Frances, 25.; Alfred Consols, 16. 10s., 16. 15s., 17.; Rosewarne, 207. 10s. to 210.; Wheal Hender, 4. 11s. 3d., 4. 10s.

4. 12s. 6d.; West Wheal Carpenter, 6s. 9d.; Zion, 1l.; North Wheal Busy, 6l. 10s.; Great Wheal Fortune, 9. 10s.; South Tolgus, 90t.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4.—East Gunnis Lake, 4. 5s.; Wheal Robins, 8s.; Rosewarne, 207. 10s., 210. 212.; Sortridge Consols, 31. 6s. to 31. 7s. 6d.; Hender, 4. 2s. 6d. to 4. 7s. 6d.; Bedford United, 10. 17s. 6d.; Wheal Mary Ann, 32. 10s. to 35.; North Downs, 1.; Alfred Consols, 16. 10s. to 17.; South Tamar, 7. 7s. to 7. 2s. 6d.; Great Alfred, 10. 10s. to 10. 5s.; Boiling Well, 17.; Trewetha, 2. 15s.; Kenneggy, 7s. 6d.

THURSDAY, JULY 5.—East Basset, 56. 10s. to 57. 10s.; East Gunnis Lake, 4. 7s. 6d.; Great Alfred, 10. 5s., 10. 15s., 11.; North Unity, 11. 2s.; Rosewarne, 207. 10s. to 210.; Tremayne, 3. 10s.; St. 10s. to 31. 12s. 6d.; Cae-Gynon, 7s. 6d.; Marke Valley, 5. 7s. 6d. to 5. 10s.; South Tamar, 7. 5s.; Devon Great Consols, 360. to 362. 10s.; Clifft and Wentworth, 17. 5s. to 17. 10s.; Sortridge Consols, 31. 5s., 31. 2s. 6d., 31. 8s. 9d.; Zion, 1. 2s.; North Basset, 28. 2s. 6d.

FRIDAY, JULY 6.—Sortridge Consols, 31. 7s. 6d. to 31. 10s.; Rosewarne, 207. 10s., 210. 212.; Great Alfred, 11. 10s., 11. 15s., 12. 10s., 13.; North Towy, 7s.; Wheal Hender, 3. 10s.

We may remark that the largest amount of business has been done in Rosewarne, and amongst those miners in which shares have not changed hands, South Frances are 550t.; Basset, 700t.; Buller, 420t. to 440t. Sortridge Consols are advancing, and have been largely dealt in. In Hender a large business has been done, but prices have fluctuated, owing to the premium having brought out a few sellers, and also from an attempt to "bear" the market, and knock down the price. In last week's Journal, there appeared an article from a correspondent upon the "Rosewarne District," and whilst the very strong and favourable opinion expressed of Hender has given rise to various comments, *pro* and *con*, amongst the "bulls" and the "bears," the fact of the article having been inserted immediately following our weekly remarks, has led some persons to attribute the authorship to us. It may not, therefore, be amiss to state, that the remarks in question were not even read by the writer of this weekly article until they appeared in the Journal; and also, that they were written (as the continuation of an article published a few weeks since, upon the "Basset District") by an occasional country correspondent of the Journal, generally well informed, and who, in the instance of Hender, wrote from a personal examination of the mine, accompanied, as we are told, by one of the most intelligent and practical agents in Cornwall. We have since taken some pains to ascertain the real position of the concern, and it appears to be this:—The mine is adjoining Rosewarne, and in driving an adit level some rich ore has been met with, from which 5 tons have already been raised, and there is now a branch of ore in the west end. Another large gossan lode is shortly expected to be cut. In regard to the management and respectability of the concern, no more need be said than that Mr. Huthnance, the purser of Rosewarne, is also the purser of Hender, and Captain W. Richards, the purser of Basset, is one of the committee of management. What may be the ultimate value of the concern, time can alone determine. It is not long since that Sortridge Consols, when selling at nearly 20,000t., without any machinery whatever on the mine, was denounced as a "bubble" by interested parties; but the result has more than justified the good opinions formed by those who really knew anything about it, and it is just possible the same may be the case in Hender.

In the Tavistock district, the Collacombe Mine will soon be in the ticketing list. Operations were commenced in 1853, by a few gentlemen, principally proprietors of Devon Great Consols, who subscribed 7500t. to try the sett. To this time some 6300t. have been expended in driving the adit level about 100 fms., in sinking the shaft 50 fms. from surface, and driving two cross-cut south, one in the 26, and the other in the 50 fm. level, to intersect the lode; about 4 fms. have been driven on the course of the lode in the 50 fm. level, and it is worth 5 to 6 tons of ore, or 60. per fm. The adit has gone over about 60 fms. of ore ground, producing in places 1 ton of rich ore per fathom, which speaks well for the bottom levels. The accounts from the Cayman Mine are very satisfactory; no call was made at the meeting, the returns for May and June yielding a profit of about 150t., with 50 tons of lead on the mine unsold; whilst the operations going on at South Eagle Rock lode promise to lay open a large quantity of ore ground.

In the Buller and Basset United Mining Company meeting, on June 26 (Mr. J. Hyndes Browne in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance due to purser, March, 1853, 509. 15s. 10d.; costs and merchant's bills for two years, to May, 1853, 212. 18s. 10d.; sundries, 5. 10s. 6d.; lord's dues, 11. 10s. 6d.; postage and stationery, 4. 10s. 6d.; income tax, discount, stamps, 33. 10s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 473. 10s. 6d.; postage, 1. 10s. 6d.; fees, 472. 0s. 7d.; March, 453. 18s. 6d.; income tax, 4. 10s. 6d.; commission, 43. 9s. 6d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 14. 10s. 6d.—It was resolved that 145 forfeited shares be restored, on payment of calls, and 5 per cent. interest. Captain Thomas, Harvey, and Harper, reported that Clay's engine-shaft was sunk and timbered 15 fms. 4 ft. under the 10, which produced good lead for the whole sinking. In the 30 the lode was from 2 ½ to 3 ½ ft. wide, and for the last 15 feet containing fine stones of gray and black copper ore. Vicker's engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. since the last bi-monthly meeting, and Capt. Bookan has engaged to sink it 5 fms. deeper during the coming two months. The engine, boiler, and all the requisite timber-work, are delivered upon the mine, and all the necessary surface buildings are completed, with the exception of the engine-house, which is to be finished within a fortnight.

At the Vale of Towy Mine meeting, on Saturday last (Mr. T. Field in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls, 130. 9s. 6d.—Balance last account, 152.

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Some rich specimens of ore, from the Langan Mines, have been assayed by Mr. Longmaid, and found to contain 77 per cent. of lead. The specimens may be seen at the office of Mr. Leishman, and are worthy of inspection. According to the report of Capt. Kessel, it appears, in sinking a more trial pit, he hit on a lode producing sufficient to pay all labour for raising, and continuing in a highly improved state to the present depth, which is only 7 fms., where there is now to be seen a most splendid lode, 4 feet wide, producing 2 tons of lead ore per fm. This is considered a most extraordinary discovery.

During the week, shares have changed hands in the following:—

DIVIDEND MINES.—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Devon Great Consols, Great Pigeon, Hington Down Consols, Lisburne, Marke Valley, North Wheal Bassett, Rosewarne United, South Tamar, South Wheal Frances, West Bassett, West Wheal Frances, Wheal Bassett, Wheal Buller, Wheal Mary Ann, Wheal Wrey, and Mining Company of Ireland.

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORE.—Boiling Well, Buller and Bassett United, Cae Gwyn, Calstock United, Carvannall, Clijah and Wentworth, East Bassett, East Wheal Bassett, East Tamar, Gilmar, Grampian and St. Asaph, Great Wheal Alfred, Ivybridge, North Wheal Croft, North Wheal Trelewany, Rheidol United, Vale of Towy, West Wheal Frances, Wheal Kitty (Leaham), Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Wheal Zion, Wheal Mary.

MINES WHICH HAVE NOT SOLD ORE.—Great Wheal Martha, South Buller and West Penwith, Wheal Edward, Wheal Clinton.

In Foreign Mines, a fair amount of business has been done throughout the week at improved prices. Business was done yesterday in St. John del Rey at 29 to 31; Linares, 8 to 8½; and Royal Santiago, 5½. The closing price of Grand Duchy of Baden was ½ to ¾; Imperial Brazilian, ½ to ¾; National Brazilian, 2½ to 3½; Clarence of Jamaica, ½ to ¾ pm.; Cobre Copper, 6½ to 6½; Copiapo, 19 to 21; Fortune, ½ to ¾ pm.; Lusitanian, 1½ to 1¾; Pontigual, 1½ to 1½, ex div.; United Mexican, ¾ to 1¼.

At the Waller Gold Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. W. Digby Seymour, M.P., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance of capital account, £136,612. 2s.; bullion account, 40334. 10s.—55391. 12s.—Mine out, 8317. 2s. 6d.; permanent expenses, 10781. 14s.; London expenses, 2362. 17s. 6d.; dividend now declared (3d. per share), 20891. 2s. 6d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 12353. 15s. 6d. The net profit on the six months' working, 29154. 10s. A full report will be found in another column.

The Iberian Mining Company have their monthly report for June:—

At No. 1 Lead Mine, the mine generally is looking extremely well. The San Nicolas

adit, 60 fathoms below the adit, has steadily held its own during the whole month; it

carries a good leader of, from 5 to 6 inches solid lead, up and down the end. The San

Diego end, 10 fms. under adit, is not looking so well, and the ground is rather dan-

gerous, but I have no doubt of its making well by-and-by, as it is driving towards

the best ore ground in the sett. We have pitched to sink two winzes to the 10 under

the adit. In Champion's winze, the branch of solid ore has varied from 4 to 7 inches;

in Asua's winze it has been almost constantly 5 inches. The men have got \$15 per ton (62 lbs. per fm.) for sinking, including cost of every kind, and are making good wages.

The lode in the San Andres level is not so good as it was, and carries no solid

leader of ore, as we have in all the other ends; we are driving this end for \$5 (2½ lbs. per fm.). Generally speaking the ground is fair for driving. We have

weighed in this month 513 quintals, about 24 tons, first quality ore. At No. 3 Lead

Mine, the adit is in 300 feet.

The Royal Santiago Mining Company have received advices to May 31:

—Ore raised during the month 121 tons, precipitate 4 tons—125 tons. In the 70 west the lode is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, worth from 3 to 3½ tons of ore per fathom. In the 62 west the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, producing manganese and a little ore. The 44 west is improving; in the rise in the back of this level there is a good lode from 3 to 3½ ft. wide; the stopes are without alteration. In the stopes in the bottom of the 44 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 2 tons per fm. In the back of the 35 east the lode is

worth 2½ tons per fm. In the 10 west the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 1 ton per fm. At Angelita, Discovery shaft, the lode is as last reported. In the 20, east of ditto, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 1½ ton per fm. In the 10 east the lode is 2 feet wide, the same as last reported. In the stopes in the back of the adit the lode is the same as last reported. The other parts of the mine are without alteration.

The Grand Duchy of Baden Chartered Mines have a report, dated Frei-

burg, July 2:—In the end going east in Wilhelm's level we are now driving a cross-

cut in the footwall for the purpose of regaining the lode; the branch we have hitherto

been following goes quite out of the run of the lode. No. 7 winze sinking under Wil-

helm's level is 14 feet deep, and we expect to cut the lode shortly. We have been

forced to stop the rise coming up to meet this winze, for want of air. The men have

been set to stop away some good ore east of the rise, the lode in this place is 10 in.

wide, worth ½ ton of ore per fm. In No. 6 pitch, in the back of Wilhelm's level, the lode is 10 in. wide, worth 2 cwt.s. of ore per fm. During the month some good ore

was raised from this pitch; it has now been stopped, and pitch No. 9 has been set in

stead, where we may expect to get good ore. In pitch No. 11, in the back of Wil-

helm's level, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 6 cwt.s. of ore per fm. In pitch No. 16, in

the back of Wilhelm's level, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 6 cwt.s. per fm. In the end

going east in the middle level the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding 12 cwt.s. per fathom; in

the rise going west in the back of ditto the lode is 11 inches wide, worth 5 cwt.s. per fathom. In pitch No. 1 east, in ditto, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 6 cwt.s. per fathom; pitch No. 15 west, in ditto, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 12 cwt.s. per fathom; pitch

No. 10 west, in ditto, has come into poor ground, and is, therefore, stopped. Pitch

No. 10 has been set for this month. In the end driving west from the bottom of No. 3

winze we have at present no lode, but hope soon to recover it. During the past

month we got some very good ore from pitches No. 22 and 23, in the back of Trut-

per's level, these pitches are now stopped out. The end north from the bottom of Schindler's winze has been taken up again for this month, as we could not discover any

lodes in either of the cross-sets. In the pitch north from Schindler's winze the lode is

3½ feet wide, yielding 6 cwt.s. of ore per fm. In pitch No. 11 south, in the back of

Trutper's level, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 7 cwt.s. of ore per fm. The Schindler

winze, No. 2, is now sinking under Trutper's level; the ground here is not so hard as

that in winze No. 7, but there is much more water. The old level is now opened

370 feet beyond the old shaft, which, according to the presumed fall of the lode, leaves

about 130 feet to clear before getting the lode. Every possible speed is being

made in constructing the machinery for the engine-shaft, and we expect to have it

all ready for sinking by next setting-day. The launders from Wilhelmshofe to the

crucibles will be ready laid in a day or two; those from the wheel that is to work the

slag-roads through the forest are already laid. Our dressing for the month of June was

very satisfactory; we sampled 45 tons of ore. We yesterday finished smelting

590 cwt.s. of ore, which we commence delivering to-morrow; this will produce (say)

317 marks of silver and 447 cwt.s. of litharge, worth about 12,900 florins. As soon as

this desirous, which will last about four weeks, is over, we shall commence a new

campaign, towards which we have already got 531 cwt.s. of dressed ore.

The English and Australian Copper Company are advised by their ma-

nager (April 5), that four Australasian were at work, and that the make of copper in the

last week of March was 33 tons 7 cwt.s. 3 qrs. 10 lbs.

The North British Australasian Company have advices from Sydney to

April 7, and from Kawan to March 2. The intelligence from Mr. Mackay relating to

the commercial and agricultural pursuits continues to be favourable. From the Kawan

Mine Mr. Beeger, under date February 13, states that he would commence sending

ore to the smelting works the following month. He adds that there is a very good

spot of yellow ore in the back of the 24 fm. level, producing 25 tons of dressed ore to

the cubic fathom. He also says he shall do his utmost to send an early shipment of

ore, that is to say, from the eastern part of Michael's shaft to the new Dorn shaft—all

will pay well in tributes when we have our machinery for dressing, which is on the

line (or the greatest part of it), and I anticipate in two or three months more we

shall be in full work with all our machinery. The carpenter has completed the boiler

and dry-house walls—that is, the timber work of the roof. The engine-house and the

engine are completed, and we are now waiting for the person to come to prove the

boiler before we put it in the house. The building of the smelting works is going on

well, and our surface works are progressing well throughout.—J. M. CHAMPION.

The New Granada Company have received by the *Atrato* gold-dust valued

at 1250t., being the produce of their mines of Frontino and Bolivia for April.

The manager of the Fort Bowen Gold and Silver Mines having shipped

by the steamer *Atrato* 20 cases, containing in the whole about 2 tons of ore from the

Morgan vein, on which, from assays made, he reports most favourably, it has been

resolved that these samples should be treated for gold by competent parties, whose

report, when received, will be submitted to the shareholders. In the meantime, Mr.

Ram's letter is open for their inspection at the office.

The foreign arrivals at Swansea include—from St. Malo, 100 tons of

silver ore; from Cuba, 1120 tons of copper ore; from Rotterdam, 127 tons of copper

ores; and from Garrucha, 115 tons of copper ore.

The Gold Mining Share Market has exhibited throughout the week an

improved appearance, some inquiries having been made for Colonial Gold and Liberty;

the former were dealt in yesterday at ½ to ¾, and the latter closed at ½ to ¾.

Transactions were also officially announced yesterday in Great Nugget Vein, regis-

tered, at ¾. The closing quotation of Agua Fria was ¾ to ¾; Anglo-Californian,

¾ to ¾; Carsons Creek, ¾ to ¾; Quartz Rock, ¾ to ¾; Waller, ¾ to ¾; and

West Mariposa, ¾ to ¾.

The Colonial Gold Company have advices from New South Wales to

March 22. The superintendent *pro tem.*, writing from Louisa Creek, states:—Mr.

William Jeffreys has been casting some small brasses for the rollers belonging to

the 15-inch engine, and if these suit, having four pairs on hand, we shall be in a position

to work the engine night as well as day, and, therefore, shall have a greater chance

of paying our expenses and making a profit. The portion of the vein we are now

stripping looks extremely well; we are breaking down from the surface towards the

north part of the ridge, and should it continue to yield as well as it has for the last

fortnight—viz., 10 dwts. to the ton—we cannot do extremely well. As we are get-

ting more thoroughly initiated into quartz crushing we are better able to overcome

difficulties and save expense. The alluvium has also greatly improved this month.

On the 10th inst. we obtained 34 tons, of fine gold from one small patch of ground, Mr.

Spring having washed out 13 tons, from a handful of stuff. Besides the above, we have

been getting about 3 tons per day from the "long tom," in which apparatus all the

stuff is washed. The ground worked still lies on the western side of the ridge, and

it has turned out so good that we have determined to open it the whole way to the ton. From

present appearances, we do not calculate on more. This return will pay all expenses,

and leave a handsome profit. At the close of the present month, we trust to be in a position to give you a better idea of all matters connected with the working and

yield of the vein.—LOUISA CREEK GOLD RETURNS for the month of February:—

Alluvial washed 216 tons, yielding 75 oz. 3 dwt.s.

Quartz crushed 226 " 75 " 16 "

Total 356 oz. 19 dwt.s. at £3 10 0 = £540 6 6

Deduct royalty 16 9 7

Leaves £532 16 11

Gold Nugget Vein Company's share 426 5 7 = £532 16 11

Colonial Gold Company's ditta 100 11 4

Mem.—The engine as been at work 20 days, and has crushed on an average 11.3 to

12 tons per day, yielding 6 11-12 dwts. per ton. Average quantity washed, 9 tons

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE POSTAGE STAMP—AN UNTAMPED JOURNAL.—Sir: On applying at the news-vendor's, this day, for the *Mining Journal* (which I file), I fully expected to get one unstamped, as I could get all other weekly papers without the stamp; I was told, however, that your paper was an exception to all others. Now, Sir, a stamp is a penny, and a penny a week is 4s. 6d. a year, which might be applied to binding the year's volume, or otherwise. If you can show me any logical reason why I should pay this tax when it can be so easily avoided (seeing we are otherwise so heavily taxed in this country), I may then perhaps bear it with a better grace; but there are hundreds in my position, so it is wrong for you to suppose all your papers are sent into the country; and even if so, are not many of your journals included in the booksellers' or railway parcels, and may thus be delivered free of the Postage Tax? Why, you will find a *Mining Journal* in every mining office, and every one who is interested in mining matters finds it pay him to take it. I trust, therefore, you may find this worthy your notice, and that you will at least now overlook the class to which I belong—viz., town readers.—J. H.: City, June 30.

[Very many similar communications to the above having reached us, and not feeling desirous, if we could, of answering the arguments adduced, we, like Lord Robert Grosvenor, must yield to the pressure from without: and, as our intention to continue the stamp on the entire impression of the Journal evidently does not meet approval, and is an unpopular measure, we must needs alter our determination, and PUBLISH AN UNTAMPED EDITION, for the benefit of those of our subscribers who feel disposed to avail themselves of it. The charge for the Journal, therefore, is,—

STAMPED SIXPENCE EACH.
UNSTAMPED FIVEPENCE EACH.

The advantage of the stamped copy is, that it can be posted, and re-posted, during 15 days—care being always taken that the stamp is to be plainly seen,—while the unstamped will be subject to postage charge each time of transmission. Those of our readers, in town or country, who may wish to obtain the unstamped Journal, can procure it on arranging with their respective agents.]

THE POSTAGE STAMP.—We are obliged to "E." (Montague-square) for his communication. The suggestion of placing the stamp adjoining the heading of the paper is a very good one, and would, we think, go far to remove the difficulty experienced in the new postal arrangement: but, the machinery at the Stamp Office, we are informed, will not allow of its being so fixed—perhaps, however, the officials may see fit to alter their plans as circumstances may require. At present, we can only recommend that care be taken to fold the Journal that the stamp may show.

VENTILATION OF COLLIERIES.—Sir: Neither Sir George Grey, or any other baronet whatever, can understand the best mode of preserving the miner's life. His bill is as absurd and tyrannical as that of the foolish Sabastian, Lord Robert Grosvenor. As regards frightful slaughter by fire-damp, it is just as murderous as ever, and, under present conditions, will no continue as long as coal is excavated from the bowels of the earth. Proper legislation alone can cure the evil. An Act to provide for enlarged, extended ventilation. In past times, and under other signatures, I have recorded in your Journal this only way to avoid the massacre of our fellow creatures. It is by compulsory ventilation, and by that means only, that life can be saved. A pit, or a pair of pits, cost a large sum of money, and the proprietor did of old—and does to this day—cause to be wrought in the mine an extent or acreage of soul, for which such winning is wholly inadequate. To multiply by the force of law these openings to their maximum number, will be to prevent annual loss of life. Mr. Matthias Dunn knows this full well; indeed, of all the inspectors appointed by Government, he is the one in whom the public has confidence, as his early and long training enables him to form a sound opinion. But in England laws are framed for the protection of property,—that for life, I fear, is a secondary consideration,—and thus will it ever be, until a radical sweeping reform is insisted on by the people.—A VIEWER: July 3.

ON CONVERTING POOR ORES INTO REGULUS.—Sir: With reference to the enquiry of "H. L. S." in your Journal of June 23, respecting the conversion of the poor ores at the Kapunda Copper Mines, it may be well to inform him that the conversion into regulus is more especially applicable to poor rather than to rich ores, because the heavy expenses of carriage to the port and freight to England is almost a bar to the profitable working of poor ores without the process of conversion; whereas when they are converted into a regulus of 45 or 50 per cent., they are worked to great advantage.—C. H. B.

GREAT WHEAT VOR.—If "A Small Shareholder" had read the reports, or attended the meetings of the company, he could not have fallen into such a singular error as contained in his statement. We know every information is always readily afforded to all shareholders who apply at the office of the company, where we would recommend him to apply.

TEKS SIDE MINE.—Sir: I have had more applications this week for a copy of my report on this mine, but as the purser states in the last Journal that he is ready to furnish it, I think it would be as well to apply to him. I have no objection to send copies of my report to distant bodies of shareholders, but not to every single shareholder that applies. The offensive resolution demanded my notice, but the other affairs belong to the shareholders themselves, and not to me; therefore, I need not take further notice of them.—EVAN HOPKINS: Thurloe-square, July 5.

GREAT HEWAS MINES.—In addition to the correspondence which appears in another column, we have received several other letters upon the subject, complaining that the intention of the writer, signing himself "A Shareholder," was only to injure Capt. Webb, the general opinion being that the property is valuable.

TRELOGAN MINE.—A correspondent, "W. H.," complains of what appears to be some very questionable proceedings, and deceitful statements, made relative to this mine, by a share-dealing firm, of whom he was induced to purchase shares. It was represented that it would, beyond doubt, be the richest lead mine in the county, and a neighbour of East Wheal Rose, shares in which had sold as high as 600/- each; in addition to other advantages, there was a balance in hand of 8000/-, which would be equal to all requirements, and it was confidently predicted that the price of shares would rise from 2/- to 20/- each. Months having passed, and still seeing the shares quoted at 2/-, he made further enquiries of the same parties, and was informed that the shareholders would be called together shortly, affairs perfectly satisfactory, balance in hand 8000/-, and the prospects so brilliant that they modestly refrained from venturing an opinion, lest they should be considered too sanguine. After two years, without a single official document being issued, except a notice that the secretaryship was transferred to the very parties from whom he bought his shares, on enquiry, he finds there is but a small balance in hand, but if all the shares are paid-up, there would be 8000/- He enquires, is this the Cost-book System? and is it to be wondered at that sensible men decline having anything to do with mining shares? We much regret that such misrepresentations are by far too frequent, and are highly injurious to legitimate mining.

WEAL HENDER.—The notice respecting this sett, which appeared in last week's Journal, was not furnished by our "City Correspondent," as might have been supposed, in consequence of being placed in connection with his remarks; but was forwarded from a correspondent in the county, who is generally well informed, and to whom we have been frequently indebted for much valuable information.

LOUICE MINING COMPANY.—Sir: As "A Shareholder" lacks the common courtesy of acknowledging when he is wrong, and proved to be so, whilst he reiterates in several instances questions which have been fully answered in my preceding letter, I cannot see what good is attained by prolonging this correspondence. One stands no chance with an adversary who denies that he has been hit when he is sprawling.—ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.

THE GOLD QUESTION—EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—Sir: In consequence of several allusions having appeared in the Journal relative to my intended trials for gold on this mine, I feel called upon to state that I am quite prepared to carry out my proposition, accepted at a meeting held on the 12th day of June; but as I did not propose to test the value of this mine out of my own pocket, and there being some trifling outlay necessary for certain arrangements, chemicals, &c., I called upon Mr. Reynolds, the purser, and the answer I received was that he wished I would put the thing off for the present, as he could not get the calls in. Of course that is a matter I have nothing to do with, but I only state it to explain to those interested why the matter is delayed, and, perhaps, may never be done at all. As to the gold question, there will be a day, and it cannot be far distant, when many of the English mounds and other ores, will yield up their concealed wealth under the grasp of science, industry, and perseverance. Then the bigoted ignorance of many of the late writers on the subject will be unheeded and forgotten, the delusions of amalgamation, and other quack processes, will slide into oblivion; and men will no longer be able with impunity to make barren quartz yields 3 ozs. or 4 ozs. of gold to the ton, for their own present dishonesty and personal advantage.—JOHN CALVERT: 180, Strand, July 3.

TANNOY CONSOLA.—In the report, published in last week's Journal, there was an error. It was stated that the mine had "sampled 81 tons of copper ore for nine months," which should have been "81 tons for June month."

DURRODE MINE.—Sir: If your correspondent, in last week's Journal, under the signature of "A Shareholder," is in reality one, he would see by his share certificate the proper address and party whom to apply to for such information respecting the mine, and the proceedings of the company, that he may wish to be informed of. If he had pursued that more regular course, and failed to elicit a reply, then he might have some reason to excite public attention to such a state of things, through the medium of the *Mining Journal*. He is recommended to adopt that course, and not, by imputation of something wrong, depreciate the value of the shares in this very promising mine. I am, however, able to state, from information obtained at the office, that the bi-monthly meetings were discontinued in consequence of the non-attendance of the shareholders; that the attendance at the seven last held was, respectively, 3, 2, 1, 0, 2, 0, or an average of one for each meeting.—A REGISTERED SHAREHOLDER: June 29.

DURRODE MINE.—Sir: Having seen in your Journal of June 26, an enquiry in reference to the real position, prospects, &c., of this mine, from "A Shareholder" (Lincoln), I would inform him that, if he will address "J. P." Italian Hotel, Cork, he will receive information respecting this mine greatly to his advantage.—ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER: June 30.

WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS.—Sir: "An Old Shareholder" says that my statements relative to this mine are in many respects at variance with truth. Would he kindly oblige by pointing out where these many fallacies occur? I do not remember having asserted that the mine could be worked without a considerable monthly cost; nor do I remember having charged the management with inefficiency or dereliction of duty. He says that I am in error respecting the tributes offering to take the mine off the hands of the adventurers, &c.; yet he acknowledges that some such offer was made, and does not point out the discrepancy of my statement. He also states that it was not upon the authority of Capt. Evans alone that the shareholders were led to the conviction that the mine could not be brought into a profitable state of working without an enormous outlay; but they had the evidence of four or five practical, impartial, and trustworthy agents, all of whom coincided more or less with his statements. Perhaps so; but has no one given a less deprecating report? If "An Old Shareholder" could obtain permission to examine all documents relating to the mine (which I have no doubt he could do, considering the friendship which seems to exist between him and the secretary), unless I am misinformed, he will find one which speaks as favourably of Wheal Golden as that of Captain Evans unfavourably, and of no very distant date, or from an altogether unpractical miner.—A MINER: Tiverton, June 29.

USEFUL APPLICATION OF THE PARTWINKLE SHELL.—Sir: I find that the perywinkle shell, of about one-third of an inch diameter, makes a very efficient igniter for my percussion blasting-cartridge, also for my alarm fog-signals for railway ways. The shell, when well cleaned out, will contain three heads of Bell's congreves, which can be kept in their place by means of an envelope of thin tough paper; when this discharged shell is struck between two hard substances, its fractured parts will act like broken glass.—J. NEARNS: Ashurstville Hotel, Gracesend, July 2.

THE ROSEWARNE DISTRICT.—With respect to the remarks on the West Rosewarne Mining Company, in our last Journal, of which the promoters, probably justly, complain, we admit that they were inserted as received from a correspondent; and the communication of the promoters would also have been inserted, had it come to hand in reasonable time; but, as it is, we must leave the question to our correspondent to deal with, in explanation, as he may see fit. With every desire, however, to act in perfect fairness, and support all parties engaged in promoting mining companies founded on legitimate bases, we insert the following portion of the "promoters'" statement:—"The West Rosewarne seat adjoins the Old Keilstan Mine on the west, the lodes whereof intersect the seat; Rosewarne United Mines on the east, the rich lodes of which pass through their entire length. Three large copper lodes, and one of tin, have been worked below the adit. Driving east on the engine-lode, in the 12 fathom level, where the Rosewarne United Mines were proved rich in copper, an abundant quantity of the same ore may be relied upon; and in the 60 fm. the future level, where the mundane meets a cross-course, a valuable deposit of copper ore, it is believed, will be found. We offer you proof of the accuracy of this statement. We ask you, in common honesty, even now to examine the mineral map of the district, and the map, plan, and section of the mines, and to disabuse the public mind of an impression your Journal created to our great prejudice and injury."

We have been compelled to postpone a long paper on Joint-Stock Banks; also several miscellaneous articles, and letters from correspondents.

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in the fundamental provisions of our Partnership Laws; and, although considering them of far too restricted a character, we recommended their present acceptance by the country. We highly disapprove, however, of measures of such moment being postponed to the close of the session, when the conflicts of parties, the crowd of business, and the anxiety of Members to relieve themselves from their cares and duties, prevent due deliberation being bestowed upon details. It was conceded during the discussions that the present bills were in a great measure experimental, and intended to afford an opportunity of testing the soundness of the theory of limited liability. The opportunity is now to a certain extent fairly afforded, and we hope to see some companies immediately established, bringing themselves within the express terms which these measures were framed to define. We have given strong expression to our opinions on the subject, but the working of the law will be the most unerring test as well of its merits as of its deficiencies; and we expect that on the re-assembling of Parliament the commercial interests will be prepared to put forward their views resulting from their intermediate experience. As these bills may be almost considered the law of the land, we propose in our next to explain their bearings upon existing companies, and the facilities they must necessarily afford to the formation of other trading associations.

+ We have received the following communication from the Members of Parliament for the two divisions of the county of Cornwall, east and west:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—As both those who are in favour of, and those who are opposed to, the bill on this subject, will be anxious to know the cause of its withdrawal, we beg to state that there was not the slightest difference of opinion on our parts as to the principle of rating the lords' dues; but difficulties did arise as to the mode of carrying it out, and seeing there was scarcely any chance of passing the bill this session, we deemed it prudent to withdraw it, and especially so, as we are desirous of consulting the various large interests involved, and of bringing in such a measure early next session as would best meet the difficulties of the question.

CHARLES LEMON: Bodmin, Cornwall, July 3. N. KENDALL: T. J. AGAR ROBERTS: M. WILLIAMS: This gentlemen who are known to have been the promoters of the bill for rating all mines to the support of the poor, recently withdrawn, here assure those who were in favour of, as well as those who were opposed to that measure, that its withdrawal did not arise from any difference, even the slightest, between them, as to the principle proposed by it of rating the lords' dues.

It will be observed that they further intimate that difficulties did suggest themselves as to the mode of carrying out the measure, and that they, seeing that there was scarcely any chance of the bill passing during the present session, deemed it prudent to consent to its withdrawal. They declare, however, their desire to consult the various large interests involved in mining operations, with the view of bringing forward early in the next session such a measure as would best meet the difficulties by which the question is surrounded.

We freely admit that the promoters of the measure have thus acted fairly towards the mining community: our anticipations have, however, proved correct, that the project was far from being abandoned; on the contrary, this communication may be considered as a direct notice that the principle of rating all mines will be steadily persevered with, and that the details of the plan are the matters mainly to be considered. Those who feel interested in opposing the rating of mines cannot hereafter complain of being taken by surprise, and we earnestly entreat them not to sleep over the question in the interval, which must occur between the close of the present and the commencement of the next session of Parliament.

As the mining interests are so widely spread over distant parts of the country, and as their ramifications are very varied, we would recommend associations to be formed to open communications on the subject with the different districts, so that any strong remonstrances against the intended measure, from whatever quarter they may come, may be sustained by well-collected evidence, and that the bill may not be hereafter forced upon the Legislature, against the clearly expressed wishes and feelings of the country.

"The Bill," as amended in committee and on re-commitment, "to Amend the Law for the Inspection of Coal Mines in Great Britain," has just been printed, and we regret to observe that it is still open to very many of the objections which we have from time to time pointed out. It is useless, we fear, during the present session, to hope for perfect legislation on the subject; we may, however, look forward to future improvements. We now publish the material alterations which have been introduced, and many of which can, we fear, be directly traced to the parliamentary influence of the coal proprietors. The provisions regulating general rules to be observed in all collieries, and the mode of framing special rules to be applicable to separate coal mines, necessarily constitute important features in the bill, and to these we direct attention. The 4th section of the bill, as it now stands, is as follows:

IV. The following rules (hereinafter referred to as the general rules) shall be observed in every coal mine and colliery by the owner and agent thereof:

1. An adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced at all collieries, to dilute and render harmless noxious gases to such an extent as that the working places of the pits and levels of such collieries shall, under ordinary circumstances, be in a fit state for working.

2. Every shaft or pit which is out of use, or used only as an air-pit, shall be securely fenced.

3. Every working and pumping-pit or shaft shall be properly fenced when not at work.

4. Every working and pumping-pit or shaft, where the natural strata under ordinary circumstances are not safe, shall be securely cased or lined.

5. Every working-pit or shaft shall be provided with some proper means of signaling from the bottom of the shaft to the surface, and from the surface to the bottom of the shaft.

6. A proper indicator, to show the position of the lode in the pit or shaft, and also an adequate break, shall be attached to every machine worked by steam or water power used for lowering or raising persons.

7. Every steam-boiler shall be provided with a proper steam-gauge, water-gauge, and safety-valve.

It will be here observed that the original rule requiring that "every working or shaft where a steam-engine, or other mechanical power, is used, should be provided with guides or conductors, and all cages, or apparatus, in which persons descend and ascend, shall be provided with covers of suitable strength," has been expunged. We also find from the amended bill the rule No. 6, directing that "single-link chains, except the short coupling-chain at the end of the rope, shall not be used for lowering or raising persons in the pits or shafts." Now, it is clear and unquestionable, that these rules were introduced into the original bill as prepared by the Government, to guard against the repetition of numerous accidents occurring from the causes, or rather from the absence of the precautions, specified in them. May we not ask, then, on what principle of justice, or even of expediency, have the provisions intended to prevent such causes been omitted? Do the framers of the amendments consider that casualties, which it is admitted have frequently occurred before, are not likely to occur again, while the same causes to which they can be traced are permitted to exist? We can only, on behalf of the working colliers observe, that Sir George Grey, in consenting to the exclusion of these provisions, has assumed a fearful responsibility; and the widows and orphans of those who may hereafter perish from casualties resulting from the omission of those provisions, will have strong reason to complain of that vacillating policy, which has consented to sacrifice the lives of human beings to the representations or remonstrances of influential parties in Parliament.

The following is the clause as it now stands with respect to the framing regulation of special rules:

V. In addition to the general rules, there shall be established and observed in every coal mine or colliery such other rules (hereinafter referred to as special rules) for the conduct and guidance of the persons acting in the management of such coal mine or colliery, and of all persons employed in or about the same, as under the particular state and circumstances of such coal mine or colliery may appear best calculated to prevent dangerous accidents; and such special rules for each coal mine or colliery shall be framed by the owner thereof, and forthwith transmitted to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; and such rules, if not objected to by such Secretary of State within forty days from the day upon which they are received by him, shall be established; and in case such Secretary of State shall be of opinion that such rules, or any of them, do not sufficiently provide for the safety of the person or persons employed in or about such coal mine or colliery, shall be lawful for such Secretary of State to propose any alteration in or additions to such special rules; and in case such owner shall consent to the same, the special rules shall be established with such alterations and additions; and in case such owner shall object to such alterations, or any of them, it shall be lawful for such owner to nominate three or more practical mining engineers, or other competent persons of experience in the district wherein such coalmine or colliery is situate, and who shall not be interested in or employed in the management of such coal mine or colliery; of whom such Secretary of State may appoint one or more, to determine the matter in difference, and to decide what special rules shall be established in such coal mine or colliery; and if such Secretary of State shall not within one month from the time of such nomination appoint one or more of the persons so nominated by the owner, as aforesaid, then in such case two such mining engineers, or other competent persons, as aforesaid, shall, before they proceed to determine the matters in difference, and to decide what special rules shall be established in such coal mine or colliery, appoint a third person, being such mining engineer, or other competent person, as aforesaid, to be their umpire, in case of any

of opinion between them; and the determination of such persons and the said major, or of any two of them, shall be final, and the special rules shall be established accordingly; provided that after such rules are established it shall be lawful for the owner of any coal mine or colliery (or for the Secretary of State) to propose from time to time any amendments of such rules, which amendments, if not objected to by the Secretary of State within the time aforesaid, or owners, as the case may be, shall be established; and in case of objection being made to any of them, and of a difference arising out of such objection, the same proceedings shall be had respecting them as heretofore provided in reference to the special rules when originally submitted to the Secretary of State, and objected to. Provided also, that the amount of payment to be made to all such persons, and to such umpire, so nominated or appointed, as aforesaid, for their services, shall be fixed by the Secretary of State, and paid in equal parts by such owner and the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, who are hereby authorized to make such payment accordingly.

It will be here observed that the coal proprietors have succeeded in excluding the Government Inspectors from any direct interference in the framing of special rules, and have thereby greatly increased the responsibility of the Secretary of State. We presume, however, that it is intended, in every instance, to transmit from the Home Office the draft of the rules, as submitted by the owner, for the supervision of the local inspector, and in this way their local knowledge and experience will be indirectly appealed to. We confess we would prefer straightforward dealing, but as the local inspectors are placed by the State in positions comparatively independent, and as they are presumed to be in constant communication with the higher authorities, it may be fairly assumed they will discharge their duty impartially, and still efficiently, towards the public.

X It is with regret we call attention to certain circumstances connected with a most important subject—the impost of dues on ores raised in our mines, which in so many cases, through a mistaken policy, not only tends to diminish the incomes of the lords themselves, but cramps the exertions of the adventurers, and prevents the full development of our mineral wealth. We have a most striking and lamentable instance of the evils arising from excessive dues, in the case of Wheal Mary Ann, formerly paying regular dividends, but which, unfortunately, recently from untoward circumstances have been transmogrified into calls—the last being no less than 21. 10s. per share, producing 1220t., while the owners of the said Mrs. HAWKER and others, held 24 free shares, paying no call, but on which they, of course, always took good care to receive their dividends. Is the quarterly account in which this unusually large amount of all is credited, there appears, on the debit side—lodes' dues, January, 11s. 2d.; Feb., 139t. 11s. 6d.; March, 184t. 2a. 2d.—464t. 18s. 10d. At the previous meeting a resolution was passed that a deputation wait on Mr. FROST, who was appointed by the owners to act on their behalf, to endeavour to obtain some amelioration of the dues. Such meeting accordingly took place, when every argument possible was used to induce him to reduce the dues: at one time they thought they had made a favourable impression, but by a letter since received, it has been found fruitless. There is an impression among some of the shareholders that no application has been made, but Capt. PETER CLYMO, jun., assures them he not only applied to the late Miss POLLARD, but also to the present owners, in a statement long before the question of a new engine was mooted. The adventurers are, no doubt, bound by the terms of their lease, but we think all must depurate the tenacity shown to receive the pound of flesh as a very bad policy, and that a more liberal course would not only have been more creditable to the honourable feeling of the lords, but tend eventually to their own advantage.

X It will be in the recollection of our readers, that on several occasions during the past few months we have called particular attention to the questionable proceedings of a certain worthy, who has been in the habit of taking upon himself the character of "mining physician," offering, gratuitously, the means of cure in all cases of doubt or suspicion among the holders of shares, by taking worthless trash off their hands, and suspending them with something of ten times its value. We allude, of course, to the applications of "J. J. WILKINSON" to several of our correspondents, who are shareholders in mines, in which, after attempting to depreciate any good adventure in which he knows them to be holders, he offers to exchange with them for shares in some mine of no value, which he may happen to possess. We call attention to a communication in another column, signed "A Mine Broker," in which the writer throws out a suggestion, by which the *locum tenens* of this "J. J. WILKINSON" may be sustained. We trust there is no ground for the suspicion evidently entertained by our correspondent, and hope the parties alluded to will immediately come forward and convince the public that there is no foundation whatever for charging them with such surreptitious and disgraceful practices.

In addition to the numerous communications formerly received, and before noticed, we have, this week, others informing us that several holders have been strongly advised to part with Tronow shares at any price, or to exchange into some other adventure of greater promise. Our correspondent made every enquiry in consequence, and is highly satisfied with the result. The sampling for two months to January, he states was 26 tons, to March 50 tons, to May 100 tons, and for the month of June alone 81 tons, or probably 150 tons to the end of July—certainly not much like depreciation. The calls, too, are so nearly paid up, that of 10,350t. there are only 146t. in arrear. Another "friend" also, it appears, has taken the field, under the imposing title of "Adolphe de St. Maur." We are informed of a case in which a young lady was his victim, and by terrifying her as to future results, if she continued to hold 250 shares in the Adelaide Land and Gold Company, by stating that the law *en commandite* was similar to the English cost-book, and rendered her liable for all the debts of the company, he induced her to sell her interest by an offer of 7s. per share—little more than half their value. We do not these several instances will act as cautions to all parties from being duped by such shallow, though rascally, pretenses; and under any circumstances to apply to a respectable broker, before they sacrifice valuable property. We call particular attention to "A Mine Broker's" remarks on the Mining Exchange, as important on this subject.

X In the MINING JOURNAL of June 9, we stated that the Colonial Government had guaranteed 5 per cent. on the entire capital of 360,000t., of the GELONG and MELBOURNE RAILWAY COMPANY, and we are now happy to find, by the latest advices, that this arrangement has established the greatest confidence in the undertaking among the shareholders, as well as the public generally. Of the capital 140,000t. have already been expended, and the six calls made have been well responded to; this affords evidence of the estimation in which this work is held, as the guaranteed 5 per cent. interest bears but a small approximation to the present colonial value of money. Owing to the decline in the price of labour, of which the contractors availed themselves, the works have progressed with great rapidity: 40 miles of the line have been under active operations, and the greater part of the earth works completed. Several hundred tons of rails have been received, with earth wagons and other plant, a large portion is also at sea, and locomotives and rolling stock, sufficient to open the line, are being manufactured here. It is probable that tenders for the four bridges necessary to connect the different portions of the line are now offered for acceptance, and the pier, 1000 feet in length, is ready for laying the permanent way. Two of the contracts at the Melbourne end of the line, which were suspended during the winter, will immediately be resumed, and altogether the progress made is highly creditable to the enterprise of the colony. Further than this, it is highly gratifying to find that every exertion is being made fully to develop the resources of the country. The Geelong and Melbourne Railway, as a trunk line, will be a great desideratum, but feeders will be required to aid its traffic: with this view, it is said, the Select Committee on Railways contemplate two more lines as branches, one from Geelong to Ballarat, the other from Melbourne to Castlemaine. The completion of these lines will, no doubt, prove highly advantageous, and lay the ground work for a complete system of railway transit throughout the colony.

An adjourned meeting of adventurers in the GREAT CRINNIS MINE was held on Tuesday, and we regret that it was conducted in such a manner that altogether precludes us from giving a detailed report. The proceedings commenced by one of the parties, whom it would be invidious to name, proposing certain alterations in the rules, supporting his views with such gross personal abuse, that, for the interest of mining generally, it is hoped it will not be repeated.

It may be remembered that a committee of investigation was appointed for the purpose of examining the accounts and enquiring as to the management of the mine. That party succeeded in engaging the services of the Messrs. QUILTER, BALL, and CO., the eminent accountants; and upon their dissecting the accounts, and examining the vouchers, it will be seen by the report which appeared in the MINING JOURNAL of the 26th May

last, they certified that every item was vouched, and that further enquiry was unnecessary. Notwithstanding this was the return of gentlemen employed by the committee of investigation, there was still kept up a system of unparalleled abuse against the directors. There is no doubt there are great faults on both sides; indeed, the Chairman admitted that they had committed many errors, and would have acted very differently had they then had the experience they now have. But, admitting they have been guilty of some indiscretions, will any impartial person say the conduct adopted on Tuesday is at all likely to remedy the evil, and to bring the mine into good working order?

When it is necessary to have recourse to personalities, it is a sure sign that the parties so acting have a weak cause, and, in the present instance, it is the more remarkable from the fact that this very committee have visited the mine, employed a captain of high standing in the neighbourhood, and read his report, which stated it to be a first-rate property. This was again fully confirmed by the report of another captain, engaged by one of the directors. Surely, under such circumstances, all parties will reflect upon the course they are pursuing, and not act so suicidally to their own interests. Let them, at the next meeting, calmly and dispassionately discuss the best method for working a property which is agreed on all sides to be valuable; and let it not go forth to the world that their time is of so little consequence that they can afford to spare upwards of four hours in abusing one another, the only business done being an adjournment of the meeting to the 16th inst.

BRITISH MINES AS AN INVESTMENT. **X**

A third edition of Mr. Murchison's valuable work has already appeared, to which is added an Appendix, giving a short review of the progress made at the principal mines, and the dividends paid, during the first six months of 1855; the introduction to which contains some interesting remarks, so forcibly and ably written that we venture to quote them entire:

"Since the first appearance of this work in November 1854, and even since the issue of the second edition, valuable improvements have taken place in several mines, and the market for such investments generally has become more buoyant. The establishment of an exchange in London, where business in the shares of legitimate undertakings can be transacted under strict regulations, will, if properly conducted, and managed with energy and impartiality, tend greatly to promote a more favourable and just appreciation of sound mine investments. It is not to be expected that such an institution should at once meet every requirement, but if it is supported as it ought to be by all who really desire to ameliorate the present state of things, it will be enabled to gradually adopt other improvements, which will be more practicable as they are undertaken with caution, and after time and experience have prepared the way for their reception, by the firm establishment of previous arrangements."

In the first chapter of this book I drew attention to the indiscriminate and unjust manner in which mining, and every one connected with it are condemned, by persons who either are ignorant of the circumstances on which they blindly pass judgment, or who do not reflect for a moment on the effect of their remarks. I also referred to the disgraceful proceedings among bankers and merchants which frequently come before the public, and I asked why all mining should be depreciated for the errors and faults of some, while banking and commerce should remain unscathed by any amount of robbery and deception. One need not go so far back as the dates of the frauds and forgeries of Fauntleroy, Rowland Stephenson, and others, for the events of the last few months will, I think, add considerable force to these enquiries. I need only point to the failures of Messrs. Cole Brothers, Messrs. Davidson and Gordon, and Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Bates, to show that English merchants and bankers, holding an influential position in the eyes of the world, can at the same time, be carrying on an extensive system of unmitigated fraud, the results of which are the more disastrous to the larger power at their command, involving immense sums, and great numbers of persons in ruin; as a public writer observes with regard to the late banking failure it 'discloses as heartless and systematic a course of swindling transactions as can well be conceived.' The total sum which the three firms named have defrauded their clients of would be sufficient to legitimately develop at least 100 mines, but if a dozen people lose a few hundred pounds each by a mine (and it is immaterial whether they do so fairly or unfairly), they at once stamp the whole business as a deception. Now, my intention is by no means to attempt to excuse the doings of unprincipled persons, who may make mining the medium of accomplishing their objects, but I must claim complete justice and impartiality for the mining interest. There are, no doubt, many bankers and merchants who would be very indignant, and would feel severely the injustice, if the whole of their class were to be regarded with continual suspicion, and if banking and commercial pursuits were to be looked upon as only other terms for everything that is bad. Such, however, is the view which many take of mining; and let me remind such persons, that there are among those connected with that most important branch of national industry as large a proportion of honourable and respectable men as there are among bankers and merchants, or any other class. There is far too great a disposition among some people to look at every proceeding in mining with suspicion, and to be quite unsuspicious in their remarks upon every point that may arise, rashly attributing the most unworthy motives in every case where the results do not quite correspond with the expectations at first entertained. I have known men of the highest honour, and of great practical ability, pressed for their opinions upon the prospects of a mine, and who have given their views unreservedly, according to their conscientious belief, founded upon the appearances at the time, but when unforeseen changes have taken place in the character of the lode and strata, or other circumstances may have occurred, which, perhaps, only delayed the anticipated good results, I have heard these men most undeservedly blamed in the most unmeasured terms for having misled, &c.

I have alluded in several places to the want of capital, as one of the chief, if not the main cause of so many failures in mining, and I cannot dwell upon this point too much. There is scarcely a dividend mine that has not been abandoned at least once, from the want of spirit in the first instance to advance the requisite capital to carry it out. Some persons embark in a mine, and by the time about 6000t. has been expended (the greater part most likely in the necessary machinery and preliminary works), they are much disappointed if profits are not realised, although with the greatest energy and expedition only about 20 to 30 fms. from surface may have been reached. It may be that the lode promised, from its appearances at surface, to be unusually productive at a comparatively shallow depth, but if it should turn out not quite so rich near the surface as expected, it is at once condemned, and abandoned as a failure. Other parties, with more correct and comprehensive views, then continue the operations, having the advantage of the work already done, and of course reap the success to which their spirit and perseverance entitle them. The history of nearly every one of the many successful mines, shows it to have been worked by successive companies before it became profitable, proving the opinions of the advisers of the original proprietors to have been correct, although in some cases, at the time of the abandonment, they were no doubt regarded as nothing better than swindlers. I must say, however, that the public are beginning to take more legitimate views of mine investments, and more capital is gradually being applied to them.

In addition to the numerous communications formerly received, and before noticed, we have, this week, others informing us that several holders have been strongly advised to part with Tronow shares at any price, or to exchange into some other adventure of greater promise. Our correspondent made every enquiry in consequence, and is highly satisfied with the result. The sampling for two months to January, he states

was 26 tons, to March 50 tons, to May 100 tons, and for the month of June alone 81 tons, or probably 150 tons to the end of July—certainly not much like depreciation.

The calls, too, are so nearly paid up, that of 10,350t. there are only 146t. in arrear. Another "friend" also, it appears, has taken the field, under the imposing title of "Adolphe de St. Maur."

We are informed of a case in which a young lady was his victim, and by terrifying her as to future results, if she continued to hold 250 shares in the Adelaide Land and Gold Company, by stating that the law *en commandite* was similar to the English cost-book, and rendered her liable for all the debts of the company, he induced her to sell her interest by an offer of 7s. per share—little more than half their value.

We do not these several instances will act as cautions to all parties from being duped by such shallow, though rascally, pretenses; and under any circumstances to apply to a respectable broker, before they sacrifice valuable property. We call particular attention to "A Mine Broker's" remarks on the Mining Exchange, as important on this subject.

realising 1555t. 10s. It is to be feared that further discoveries will have to be made, and much more ground laid open, before the returns can regain their former amount. The mine is bounded to the north by West Crinnis, on the south by the sea, on the east by Great Crinnis, and on the west by Wheal Folmer.

SOUTH WHEAL FRANCES has greatly improved lately. In January a dividend of 6s. was paid, in March 10s., in May 12s., and in July it will be 15s., with a further increase after that time. The total dividends have been 71,486s., or 28s. 1*t.* per share. The reserves are valued at 100,000*t.* at least. The sales of ore in the first six months this year have been, in January and February, 5118t. 9s.; in March and April, 7131t. 7s.; and on the 3d and 31st of May, 7262t. 11s. 6*d.* The price of the shares has risen in the past two or three months from 350*t.* to 525*t.*, and it is likely they will go higher.

AT WHEAL BASSET, the dividends paid in the first six months of 1855, have amounted to 62s. 10*d.* per share, the last one having been 22s. 10*d.* The dividend in August will probably be at least 25*t.* The mine has much improved, and a cross-cut is being driven to cut the main lode of South Wheal Frances, and if found rich, it will add considerably to the value of Wheal Bassett. The sales of ore this year have been in January and February, 1157*t.*; and in March and April, 1320*t.*, realising 11,276s. 10*d.* and in May, 1295*t.*, realising 12,693s. 2*d.* The shares have risen to 700*t.*, having about 550*t.* at the beginning of 1855.

IVYBRIDGE CONSOLS.—The amount of capital called up is now 17. per share. The work detailed at pages 144 to 148 are in active progress. The new engine-shaft is sunk 27 fathoms. The clearance of the old shaft has reached nearly to the 58 fathoms level. A fine course of lead ore has been intersected in the 48 and 49, and a parcel of 22 tons has just been sold, at 14s. 1*d.* and 14s. 6*d.* per ton. A considerable quantity of ore is again at surface, and further sales will take place almost immediately. The crusher will be at work in a few weeks, and if the lode continues as productive as at present, the returns will be much increased. The prospects of the mine are certainly highly satisfactory. The price is about 17s. 5*d.* per share.

[To be concluded in next week's Mining Journal.]

X NOVELTY IN THE STEAM-ENGINE.

The term "novelty," as applied to improvements, additions, and alterations in the various parts of the steam-engine, may not carry with it much weight, as, since the first tangible application of steam to the raising of water by Savery, in 1702, and the growth and progress of the steam-engine, by Otto Guericke, Papin, Newcomen, Leupold, Smeaton, Watt, and their successors, up to the present period, not a month has elapsed without some attempt at "novelty," or improvement, in the principle or details, good, bad, or indifferent—scientific, unscientific, or ridiculous. From the simple single-cylinder atmospheric engine emanated the double-cylinder, working alternately; then came high-pressure steam, acting on each side of the piston, in fixed cylinders; numerous have been the attempts to produce a direct rotatory engine, without any very successful results; and, lastly, we have the oscillating cylinder engine, for certain operations, perhaps, the most correct of all; while the suggestions, inventions, and mutilated adoptions, in valves, gearing, parallel motions, condensation, and all the minor details of the working parts, are truly beyond comprehension.

On the present occasion, however, we assure our readers that we are calling their attention to no common "novelty." The engine under notice is one recently patented by Mr. Richard Peters, engineer and millwright, Union-street, Borough, and most beautifully and truly combines the reciprocating and rotatory engine in one motion. The arrangement consists in a double-cylinder, cast in one piece, with its covers, pistons, valve-box, piston-rods, &c., fitted in the usual manner. This double-cylinder is suspended on a main shaft, and freely revolves with it, the piston-rods, and consequently the stroke, being four times the length of radius of the crank, instead of only twice—the usual proportion. The shaft on which the crank is fixed is placed in such a manner that its centre of motion is eccentric to the shaft on which the cylinders are fixed, the connecting-rod being attached to the crank-pin by means of a bush at its end, working in a transverse groove on the face of the double cylinder. The guide-rod works in a groove between the cylinders.

Supposing the down stroke to be made, the cross-head connecting the piston

ists as to the amount so displaced, but Dr. Gladstone had found it to be five atoms in cotton-xylidine. The most explosive compound produces a sudden flash, but no smoke or loud noise, and leaves no residue whatever. Hydrocyanic acid is among the resulting gases. Nitroglycerine, a liquid produced in a similar manner from glycerine, is of so explosive a nature, that if a single drop be struck by a hammer on an anvil, it gives rise to a deafening report. Its composition is $C_6H_5(NO_2)_3$. Similar to this is nitromannite, which also explodes on percussion. Several other simple nitric acid substitution products are also capable of explosion; and so are certain salts of organic acids, which are analogous in their constitution; for instance, carbonatoate of potash. Fulminating mercury and silver are also salts of an organic acid, the fulminic, which contains both oxygen and nitrogen. They explode, as is well known, by percussion, and with extreme violence. There are, however, certain detonating compounds which contain no oxygen, nor any other supporter of combustion, but which are easily caused to undergo an internal change, and to resolve themselves into gaseous products. The most remarkable of these are certain substitution products of ammonia—the so-called ammoniums of gold and other noble metals, and the so-called iodide and chloride of nitrogen. The iodide is a black powder, which when dry will explode on the slightest touch of a hard substance, and even sometimes by a sudden concussion of the air near it. Its composition had been examined by the speaker, and found to be always NH_3I . The chloride is a still more dangerous substance, since it explodes with the greatest facility under water. It is an oily liquid, discovered simultaneously in 1811, by M. Dulong, in France, and by a young English chemist, Mr. Barton, of Tonbridge. Mr. Gladstone's analyses gave as its composition N_2H_3Cl . The qualities requisite to render an explosive practically useful were then considered. This depends, of course, upon the purpose to which the explosive is to be applied. If it be merely for the production of an instantaneous flame, in order to ignite some other body, those compounds which are exploded by percussion have a great advantage. Percussion caps of various kinds were exhibited—those intended for gun-kets being filled with a mixture of equal parts of fulminating mercury and chloride of potash, fixed by a varnish; those made use of for cannon being charged with two parts of chloride of potash, two of native sulphure of antimony, and one of powdered glass, which last appears to be practically a beneficial ingredient, although it takes no part in the chemical action. Caps made of fulminating mercury and colloid, bronzed over, were also shown. Explosives, however, are generally intended for the projection of missiles, or for blasting. For either of these purposes propulsive force is the grand requisite. Now, most of the compounds previously described explode too rapidly, and produce a very powerful local effect. If employed in fire-arms they would tear or strain the gun, and not propel the ball any great distance. Gunpowder, if tightly compressed, as in a fuse, or a port-fire, burns comparatively slowly; the necessary rapidity of explosion is given to it by granulation; and this can be modified according as the different purposes for which it is manufactured require. Supposing an explosive to have the necessary propulsive power, a very important quality is safety in the process of manufacture, and in its subsequent keeping and handling. This practically excludes the use of all those compounds which are exploded by a blow. Gunpowder requires a temperature of 600° Fahr. to ignite it; and this gives it a great advantage over gun-cotton, which is fired by a heat not much exceeding that of boiling-water. The comparative difficulty of exploding gunpowder was exhibited by setting fire to some other round about a portion of it, which remained unaffected in the middle of the large flame; and by igniting a piece of gun-cotton without firing the little heap of powder on which it rested. Gunpowder may even be sprinkled on the top of gun-cotton, and the latter may be exploded, and cause the scattering of the black grains unaltered. It is a desideratum that the explosive should not be injured by wetting. In this respect gunpowder falls, while gun-cotton, and several of the substances previously mentioned, suffer no injury by being soaked in water and dried again. Good gunpowder, however, is not materially affected by the ordinary damp of the atmosphere. Nitrate of soda, though it contains a much larger amount by weight of gas-forming constituents, cannot be substituted for nitrate of potash in the manufacture of gunpowder, partly because the resulting mixture is hygroscopic. The complete combustion of an explosive is another desideratum. In firing cannon, a considerable portion of the charge of gunpowder is always lost, by being blown out unburnt; but this is the case to a much greater extent with gun-cotton, as was experimentally demonstrated. It is important, also, in respect to fire-arms, that the products of combustion should not foul nor corrode the piece. Gunpowder leaves a considerable residuum, which has to be sponged out afterwards, but it is an alkaline salt, and has little effect upon metal. Gun-cotton, on the contrary, leaves no residuum; but the piece remains filled with the highly explosive red nitro fumes, which have an acid reaction. Cheapness is, of course, an important element in comparing the practical value of different explosives; but the calculation must be made not according to the weight, but according to the propulsive force of the various substances. This review of the qualities requisite in an explosive shows that gunpowder is admirably suited to such a purpose, on account of its great propulsive power with little local strain, its great safety, both in manufacture and use, and its cheapness. It has two disadvantages; its being spoiled if wetted, and its leaving after explosion a quantity of solid matter. It is evident that most of the fearfully explosive substances with which chemistry has made us acquainted, are perfectly inappropriate to the projection of balls. Mixtures containing chlorate of potash, though good in some respects, are dangerous. Gun-cotton is the only substance that puts forth just now any great pretensions as a substitute for gunpowder; and it has some other advantages, coupled, however, with serious disadvantages. The Austrian Government has lately put it very fully to the test of experiment; and that they have been to some extent satisfied of its value is attested by the fact that a considerable number of cannon of great thickness of metal about the breech, have been formed expressly with the object of employing it. It is said to be a modification of gun-cotton which is used; and the speaker thought it most probably was either a lower substitution product of cotton, or a mixture of ordinary gun-cotton with some other substance. In England, experiments have sometimes been made with this material, and it is said to have been employed with advantage for filling shells at the siege of Moulton; but on account of the many accidents that have occurred with it, it finds little favour at present with our military authorities. Dr. Gladstone concluded by stating that, though he considered war under any circumstances to be a fearful evil, yet he wished he could point out a still more efficient explosive than gunpowder; for he believed that to render war a more certain game tended to indispose men to engage in it. He was glad to be able to state that the Government had lately organised the means of examining the merits of every suggested improvement, and that the appointed parties were now actively engaged in the investigation. At present there appear two improvements in the art of war, in which chemical science may be of service: the one in making shells which shall burst upon striking—about which there is no chemical difficulty; the other in charging shells with substances that will give forth quantities of poisonous gas; a subject which has hitherto attracted much attention. It is to be hoped, therefore, that not only mechanical, but also chemical science, will soon furnish us with improvements on the present means of carrying on the war in which we are now engaged.

X MINING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The following statement of the approximate return of the yield of copper and lead ore, raised in South Australia since the first discovery, is of interest:—

COPPER MINES.			
Burra Burra	Tons 92,284	Reedy Creek	Tons 1,200
Karkalta	75	South Kapunda	200
Kanmantoo	3,441	Kapunda	12,650
ditto (leased portions)	560	Princess Royal	588
Parina	512	North Rhine	100
ditto (leased portions)	300	Port Lincoln	550
Montacute	2,001	Royal Mining Company	60
Adelaide	500	Dutton's Mine	50
Enterprise	200	Strathalbyn, Bredalby, Glenalbyn	250
[Total]	115,520 tons.]		

SILVER-LEAD MINES.

	Tons 1,000	Wheat Margaret	Tons 120
Wheat Watkins	1,000	Wheat Brothers	40
Wheat Gawler	90	Belvidere	100
Wheat Grainer	70		
Total			Tons 2,429

The value of 115,520 tons of copper ore, at 15s. per ton, would be £1,732,800.; and of 2429 tons of silver-lead ore, at 12s. per ton, £29,148.; making altogether a revenue of £1,761,948., already derived from the mines in the colony.

The bulk of these ores was produced between the years 1844 and 1850. We are assured that, reckoning every person employed (including men, women, and children) in raising and preparing ores, the mining population of the colony, even before the gold fields were discovered, never exceeded 3000 souls, so that the aggregate returns of their productive industry in those years averaged nearly 6000, per head. It should be borne in mind that nothing approaching to a state of exhaustion has resulted from such extensive productiveness. The Burra Burra, which has yielded so large a proportion of the aggregate above-mentioned, is still rich in the quality of its ore, in its manifestly great productive capabilities, and in the prospective wealth which is more than likely to confirm the most flattering predictions of practical and scientific men: in next week's paper we hope to find space for a very elaborate report of the entire property. The Kapunda ores have averaged full 21 per cent., and at this rate the produce of the mine must have amounted to the large sum of £27,700. Even in 1848 as many as eight lodes had been discovered, and were all producing ores of good quality; and as the mine is technically, and no doubt truly, described as "only just coming into a good course of working," it is difficult to form an estimate of its value, or the extent of its future productiveness. Several of the mines referred to have given earthen claims—especially descriptive records; but in many instances this earnest has been sufficient to satisfy the sagacious and experienced mind, and to form sound grounds of favourable calculation for the future: when, perhaps, the mineral products of South Australia will be rich, various, and vast, beyond the most sanguine expectations of the present day.

The English and Australian Copper Company, which commenced operations in the colony in 1849, up to the end of 1854 had smelted 7597 tons of fine copper, the average value of which may be taken at 95s. per ton (the present price being 120s.) During the same period it had shipped 21,000 tons of ore, and consumed 27,000 tons of coal. In the six months commencing October, 1851, and ending March, 1852, the amount of cartage between Kooringa and Port Wakefield was about 10,000 tons each way—namely, 10,300 tons coal up and 9600 tons down. During the season, which may now be considered at an end, the quantity has been about 3000 tons each way. The Port Wakefield road, 70 miles in length, has been kept in repair at the smelting company's expense, with a solitary grant of 500*s.* from the Central Board. The traffic which has passed over it during the last five years has been 48,730 tons—an average of more than 9700 tons per annum.

The latest advices (April 5) state that since the works at the Burra Burra Mine had been resumed the operations have been steadily continued, without any drawback. The number of hands at present engaged is about 450. The quality of ore that is being raised is about 23 per cent. copper, though much richer ore exists in the 40 fm. level. The Kapunda Mine is also again in full work. During the last session of the Legislative Council an Act was passed to facilitate the winding-up of joint-stock companies, and several of the unprofitable mining companies are availing themselves of this Act, taking the necessary steps for selling their lands and dissolving the companies. Among these are, the North Kapunda Mining Company, the Greenock Creek Mining Company, the Bredalby Mining Company, the Glenalbyn Mining Company, the Prince Albert Mining Company, the Adelaide Mining Company, the North Rhine Mining Association, and the Outside Kapunda Land Company. The sale of the properties belonging to these associations will throw into the market a large quantity of land more or less valuable for its mineral deposits. The gold diggings at Echuca are still being worked on by a few persevering diggers, who find that their labour pays them. No second gold field has been discovered.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

JULY 5.—No change worth noting has taken place during the past week; prices fluctuated but little, and were well maintained, and the least success of our arms in the East, or in the Baltic, would cause a smart advance. Consols were done to-day at 91, and New Three per Cents. at 91½. In shares, there was rather more business doing. The approach of the Mining Company of Ireland meeting carried a good deal of excitement in the shares, which were freely dealt in at lower prices; after dropping to 13½, they immediately recovered to 14½, and then dropped to 13½, at which price they were done to-day. Various rumours connected with the Wicklow Copper Mine gave also a spur to the shares, and during the week they advanced from 28½ to 30, and closed to-day at 29. This company's meeting will be held on Thursday next, and then I may be able to give you more information; but a dividend is not expected. General Mining shares, which last week were steady at 3*s.*, fell to this day's price of 2½. Alfred Consols were done at 16, or an advance of 3*s.*, while a few Lackamores changed hands at 6*s.*

In railways there is but little to report. Dublin and Kingstown marked 158, or 1*s.* advance, and the following are to-day's quotations in others shares:—Dublin and Belfast Junction, 42½; Great Southern and Western, 51; Killarney Junction, 6; Midland Great Western, half shares, 26; Waterford and Limerick, 5 per cent. preference, 41½.

The meeting of the Mining Company of Ireland was held this day [as reported in another column], and the report, as well as the chairman's explanation, were considered quite satisfactory. As I ventured to state in a former letter, the miners were not at fault, but the unusual severity of the weather precluded operations; this fact, coupled with the low prices of lead, are quite sufficient to show the reason of the smaller dividend; but, from the prospects now entertained, there is no doubt but that the current half-year will amply make up for the deficiencies of the last, though 10 per cent. is not a bad dividend on a winter's working.

Another action was brought against the Drogheda Railway Company, a few days since, by a gentleman of the name of Owens, a barony collector for Meath, who lost his situation from being unable to perform his duties, by reason of injuries received from the accident which took place in February last. He got damages for 300*s.*, besides costs.

I perceive that actions connected with the Royal Hibernian Mining Company are again brought into the English law courts. The proceedings in this company have been so often held up, and justly so, to public disapproval, that they call for but little attention at my hands. It is already well known that the directors reserved to themselves a moiety of the shares (50,000) as a compensation (so they stated in the original prospectus) for all the discoveries they made, and for the outlay in working the mines previous to the formation of the company, while only 5000 shares, or less, were taken up by the public. As the company is now, however, defunct, or nearly so, I will leave it to its fate, in the hope that it will act as a warning to future adventurers; and I trust that when the market is completely cleared of all questionable schemes, the public attention and capital will find their way into the proper channels of mining enterprise, and be so directed as to cultivate mining, as a science which almost beyond all others confers the greatest amount of benefit on man, and his advancement in civilisation.

The traffic returns on the Cashel Railway for the half-year ending the 30th June are 17,524*s.* in excess of the same period in 1854, and thus I am more than borne out in my remarks on this company some six weeks since; so that even if a 5 per cent. dividend be declared, there will still be a surplus of 5000*s.* for other contingencies.

The gross amount realised by public sales in the Incumbered Estates Court for the month of June was 417,100*s.*

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

JULY 5.—There seems to be great anxiety manifested with regard to the intentions of the ironmasters at the quarterly meetings as to the prices for the ensuing quarter. It is the opinion of the more influential ironmasters in Yorkshire and Derbyshire that an advance ought to be declared upon the present rates for manufactured iron. It is believed that the trade has so far improved as to warrant this step. If the decision, however, of the ironmasters at the preliminary meeting at Stewponey is to be regarded as the true opinion of the great majority of the trade, there appears no probability of any advance being obtained. There are two causes alleged for this step; the first, that the demand for manufactured iron was improving, but not to such an extent as to justify a declared advance of price; and secondly, that the unsettled condition of the trade, occasioned by the recent failures, and their apprehended consequences, render any upward movement inexpedient. The latter reason may very properly apply to Staffordshire, but it certainly does not to Yorkshire or Derbyshire. The demand for manufactured iron is improving, and the prospects of the trade are more hopeful. Should no alteration in the rates take place, manufactured iron will be quoted 2*s.*, and other descriptions at proportionate rates.

The receipt of favourable advices from America is giving a more cheerful tone to the Steel trade, but the improvement is only slow. Some descriptions of the Cutlery trades are better, and prices are steady.

The Coal trade is dull, and the rates, in several instances, are reported to have been lowered.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

JULY 5.—The past has been comparatively a blank week in commercial matters. We are now enjoying the usual calm after the storm, and can only hope it may continue for some time longer, to afford us time to forget the wrecks we have had to report. Several private meetings have been held during the last few days, in connection with the recent failures, but, with the exception of one held at the Bankruptcy Court, in Spencer's affairs, and another to enquire into the accounts of Mr. Haywood, of Derby, nothing has transpired relative to them. In the first of the above cases, the creditors accepted the offer of 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound; and in Haywood's case, it was ascertained that the debts are about 70,000*s.*, but the assets cannot be known until the property is valued. Messrs. Whitehouse, jun., of Hallam; Mundey, of Shipley; and Swain, of London, three of the principal creditors, have been appointed to examine the founders, and report upon their value at another meeting, to be held on Monday week next. An offer of 10*s.* in the pound has been made by the solicitor for the insolvent; and, with such wretched dividends as 2*s.* 6*d.* in the market, it is not likely to be rejected. The bank amalgamation movement, of which I have already apprised you, has not as yet been finally settled; but the negotiations are progressing, and will soon be closed.

With respect to the trade, and its future prospects, little can be said. As you are aware, it was resolved, at the preliminary meeting, that prices should remain as they were; and I believe the demand for nearly all descriptions of iron, since the meeting, has been such as to fully justify that decision. Some brisk orders for iron have been received at the large houses for America, and also for home consumption, and the hands are tolerably well employed; but, until the quarterly meetings are over, and accounts settled, very little change for the better will be manifest.

The first of these meetings will be held on Tuesday next, at Walsall; the second at Wolverhampton, on Wednesday; the third at Birmingham, on Thursday; the fourth at Stourbridge, on Friday; and the last at Dudley, on Saturday. There is considerable interest being felt as to the result of these meetings; and as they are so close at hand, speculation is useless.

I may say, however, that I have not heard of anything to indicate an unfavourable settlement of accounts in any quarter, and hopes are entertained that we have seen the worst. Prices have been maintained during the week, and, with the present demand, so long as the stocks are kept within bounds, there is no necessity for selling at unremunerative and ruinous prices.

In the Tin Trade, there seems to be increased activity, but the recent advance has been felt by the manufacturers as unnecessary, and prejudicial to their interests; they are, therefore, only purchasing for present use.

The Copper Trade is also brisk; there is a good demand, with firm prices, and a tolerable supply in the market.

In the Manufacturing Trade generally there is not much improvement to report since my last letter. We are certainly in a state of abeyance,

and had it not been for the reduction of interest by the Bank of England, and corresponding diminution here, and increased accommodation, I fear the hands at many large works would be very badly employed. With the

exception of the direct advantages which many of our manufacturers derive from the production of fire-arms, &c., the war and its effects would be severely felt here. There is considerable uneasiness and suspense felt amongst all classes, and very little spirit for speculation. The retail trade throughout the district, owing to the exceedingly high price of provisions, is very dull, and several interests depending upon the working classes are being completely ruined.

A painful sensation has been caused in Tipton by another of those terrible boiler explosions, which are so fruitful in mischief, and against which it would seem as if we are never to have a remedy. The accident took place on Saturday, at the New Field Iron-Works, belonging to Mr. Frederick Giles, near to the Dudley Port Bridge, and was attended with the loss of three lives. The boiler, which was connected with two others, and used for the purpose, was of a cylindrical shape, about 20 ft. long and 6 ft. in diameter. It was heated by a puddling-furnace, the heat of which passed through the tubes of the tubular boiler, and thence into the stack. It had been put up new 18 months ago, and had been repaired four times since its erection. But before the accident it was not, it is said, considered safe by some of the men, and when it burst the effect of the explosion was terrible. It appears that the slate roof over the furnaces, and which was supported by cast-iron pillars, was completely carried away, and a large portion of the boiler rests upon the spot where the furnaces stood, but such was the force of the explosion that another portion, about 4 tons weight, was carried over the adjoining buildings, and fell into the canal, at a distance of about 100 yards, and bricks and other parts of the building were hurled half a mile. The accident fortunately occurred in the night time, when most of the men were away, or many more lives must have been sacrificed. The cause of the accident is being enquired into by the coroner of the district; and, after the old fashion, a verdict of "Accidental Death" will be arrived at to-morrow evening.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

F. J. Anger : Metallic alloy.—G. W. Knocker : Motive-power.—W. S. Young : Prevention of smoke.—F. Puls : Electro-coating iron.—F. C. Bakewell : Supplying furnaces with hot air.—J. Avery : Oscillating steam-engines.—H. H. Henson : Portable buildings.—J. Bettsley : Iron knees for ship-building.—E. Lodge and G. Marshall : Animal and vegetable naphtha, ammonia, and charcoal.—G. Sinclair : Signalling between railway guards and drivers.—J. T. Chance : Glass flattening furnaces.—W. Hewitt : Propelling vessels.—W. Clay : Bar-iron ; also, Peculiar application of bars.—L. F. Vandelin : Railway-breaks.—W. H. Wilding : Furnaces.—H. Bessemer : Screw-propellers ; also, Cast-steel and mixtures of steel and cast-iron ; also, Rolls of cylinders ; also, Railway-wheels.—E. Myers and J. W. Potter : Buffers, and draw and bearing springs.—E. Myers : Raising liquids.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—Mr. Joseph Hipkiss, of Dudley, has patented an invention, which consists in obtaining and applying a material to the making and repairing of the beds of puddling furnaces used in the manufacture of iron. In carrying this invention into effect, a cast-iron or other vessel is placed underneath the flue of the mill or other furnace, to arrest the cinder which flows from the iron while in the furnace ; which cinder has hitherto been allowed to escape as refuse. When the mill furnace man has drawn his heat of iron from the furnace, he taps or draws off the cinder into a cast-iron or other receptacle ; and the cinder, when cooled, is fit for use. The plan is sometimes modified in the following manner :—The cinder or other refuse cinder, produced in the manufacture of iron, is mixed with pottery or any other iron ore, and, by fusing the cinder and ore together, a composition or material is produced which may be used for making and repairing the beds of puddling furnaces. The patentee claims, —making and repairing the beds of puddling furnaces used in the manufacture of iron, with the cinder produced in the manufacture of iron, when the said cinder be used alone, or fused, or mixed, with pottery or other iron ore.

NEW FORGING MACHINES.—Mr. S. S. Putnam, of Boston (U. S.), has taken out a patent for a machine for forging iron, consisting of a combination of four hammers, in such manner that not only may two of them be approaching towards while the other two are receding from each other, but that the momentum of the receding hammers may be brought into action upon the approaching hammers, so as to increase the effect of the blow produced. Two hammers are also made to operate on two sides of a bar, in combination with two others on the other two sides, each set operating alternately, the four hammers acting on the four sides, and producing an equality in the reduction which cannot be obtained by the usual means. There is also an arrangement to relieve the cranks from the effects of the sudden blows of the hammers.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY NEAR SWANSEA.—Great interest has been excited, during the past week, by a deputation of the London adventurers, and those of the neighbourhood, to visit the active operations in progress for effectually working the recently-discovered vein of lead, at the Mumbles, near Swansea, on the property of His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, and which promises to become a profitable investment to the fortunate proprietors, from its value, and the flattering appearances which the principal lode presents, being 12 feet wide, composed of gossan, can, and branches of rich silver-lead, varying from 4 to 8 inches wide, accompanied by a carbonate of lime, and fine-grained sand, very rich for silver. The whole is embedded in a stratum of carboniferous limestone, precisely similar to that of Alston Moor. Looking at the facts connected with the various lodes, their productiveness, &c., we see no reason why to doubt the realisation of similar results. Analogies are strong in its favour, and the advantages of the neighbourhood cannot be over-estimated. Several tons of ore are now at surface, which will be greatly increased, there being considerable back to stop away. An engine-shaft is commenced, which will command the future workings at an increased depth. Other advantages are also attached to this adventure (being in the immediate neighbourhood of Swansea), both with regard to smelting the ores, and carriage of materials.

CHINA-CLAY AND PEAT WORKS, AND TIN MINING IN CORNWALL.—A company has been recently formed for conducting various operations connected with the working of china-clay and peat, as well as tin mining and streaming, under the title of the Wendron United China-Clay and Peat Works, Tin Mining and Streaming Company : the land forming the basis of the company's operations consists of about 400 acres on the estate of Lancarrow, in the parish of Wendron, and county of Cornwall, a portion of which is granted by the freeholder for the term of 51 years, and the remainder of the property has been granted under lease from the Duke of Cornwall, for the term of 20 years, renewable according to the customs of the Duchy, at 1-15th dues in lieu of annual rent. It comprises large beds of china-clay of first-rate quality, for the manufacture of porcelain, bleaching, and other purposes ; upon the surface of which stream tin worth 75/- per ton has been found in large quantities, offering on a skilled working the most valuable results. From careful estimates published in the prospectus, it is calculated that a profit of £4224 per annum may be secured on these two branches alone. The second lease comprises the whole seat of the Hope, Polgar, and Lancarrow Tin and Copper Mining Company, of whom all the buildings, engine, pump, machinery, and plant, have been purchased by this company, in consequence of its close proximity, and the favourable opportunity offered thereby for draining the china-clay land, by means of shafts sunk on the lodes of the Polgar Mine, and the promoters believe it to present a safe and profitable investment. A deposit of excellent peat, in some places 7 or 8 feet deep, extends over a great portion of the surface, and as soon as the other operations are a little advanced, they propose to establish works on the estate for the production of peat charcoal, fit for locomotives, smelting iron, the manufacture of manures, and other useful purposes. With the expenditure of about £2000/-, they expect that at least 5000 tons of charcoal can be annually produced, at a net profit of 3ds. per ton, adding the further large income of 7500/- per annum ; in all about 80 per cent. on the capital, which is proposed to be 26,000/- in 17 shares.

WHEAL FORTESCUE (BODMIN).—This mine has hitherto attracted but little attention, owing to the present adventurers being having desirous of keeping the matter as close as possible. It appears that the sets were only taken up in Dec., and but two men were employed up to about two months since. On the lode they are now working being opened, it was thought to contain silver, which was confirmed on an assay being made : 10 tons of the gossan were prepared and offered for sale ; this, it appears, only brought 3ds. per ton. Another parcel was then got ready, which obtained 5/-, since which another parcel has been sold of 11 tons, which brought 23/- per ton, and now the mine is progressing with the same success. The lode in which the silver is contained is a fine gossan lode, from 5 to 6 feet wide, nearly north and south, extending in the present sets some 300 fms., and, as far as ascertained, of the same appearance. The adventurers imagine they have found a great prize, and are about to commence paying dividends. The expenses of working are exceedingly small, no machinery being required, more than a common windlass.

SORTBRIDGE CONSOLS MINE.—The improving and progressive position of this mine, which has hitherto been worked by a small engine of 9-horse power, has rendered a larger one necessary. Accordingly, an order was given to Messrs. Nicholls, Williams, and Co., Tavistock, who have produced a beautiful piece of machinery, of 40-in. cylinder, and 70-horse power, which was set to work on Tuesday last, when the visitors sat down to an excellent dinner in one of the large workshops, which had been tastefully decorated, and the miners and workpeople were regaled in another. No greater proof can be afforded that the mine is worthy of this outlay than the fact that, during the 18 months which have elapsed since the sinking of the shaft commenced, nearly 90000. worth of ore have been raised ; and the shareholders who were present on this occasion had the satisfaction of viewing 84 tons of rich ore raised during the past month, about to be sent to the smelting, and which is expected to reach about 10000. The engine was set to work at half-past two by Mr. Matthews, one of the partners in the house of Messrs. Nicholls, and worked as smoothly as if it had been in operation for years. On sitting down to dinner, H. Spy, Esq., son of Mrs. Spy, the lessor of the mine, took the chair, in the absence of Mr. Josiah Hitchins, who had been expected, and Mr. Harvey in the vice-chair. Without attempting to detail the various speeches, which in general were like others on similar occasions, we may state that some valuable remarks were made by the Vice-Chairman, who endeavoured to impress on the adventurers present that, although great quantities of ore might be raised from a mine, unless it was conducted in an efficient and proper manner, it would be almost certain to fail in becoming a paying mine. Such being the case, it was highly satisfactory to know that on every occasion he had visited Sortbridge Consols he had found the agent at his post, zealously and efficiently discharging his duties ; his bore full testimony to the capability and high character of Capt. Metherell. Capt. Metherell stated that, in his opinion, the prospects of the mine were beyond all doubt ; now that they had got increased power they should be able to produce double the results they had done hitherto. The ore which the company had seen at surface was just as it came out of the mine—nothing had been taken away, nothing added, but it was a fair sample of the produce of the mine. There was a splendid reserve, which he estimated at not less than 30,000. Mining was a hazardous undertaking, but, as in other transactions, there were certain indications upon which those connected with the subject could form an opinion as to its ultimate success. If there were good indications, and the mine was developed in a proper and spirited manner, remunerative results would follow.

THE REVENUE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—A return just issued shows that the revenue of the East India Government for the year ending April 5, 1853, amounted to 29,821,038/-, and the expenditure to 26,326,781/-, or about one-half the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the United Kingdom. The land revenue produced 16,922,651/- ; the customs, 1,962,647/- ; the sale of salt, 2,369,780/- ; and opium, 4,770,173/- The cost of collecting the revenue was 4,104,156/- The total cash balance at India and at home on April 5, 1853, was 17,665,377/-, of which 14,327,314/- remained in the Indian treasury, and 2,210,357/- in the treasury of the Company in England.

THE AMERICAN STEAMER "ERICSSON."—This vessel arrived on Sunday at Havre, in 14 days from New York. She experienced a delay of 24 hours on her passage in consequence of some accident to one of her wheels. It may be remembered that the "Ericsson" is the vessel on board of which some experiments were made of a new system of propulsion, invented by the gentleman whose name she bears, but which, unfortunately, turned out a failure. The engines she now carries are, however, worked on a system effecting a great saving of fuel, as her consumption has only been about 20% tons in the 24 hours. Her voyage to Havre is merely an experimental one, in order to try this system, and she only brings as passengers some of the gentlemen belonging to the company at whose expense she has been built.

CULCHORE MINING COMPANY.—In the Court of Exchequer, Guildhall, on Wednesday, before Lord Chief Baron Pollock and a special jury, a cause was tried (Bryce, Read and Seal), in which the plaintiff sought to recover compensation for inspecting and reporting on some mining property in America. From the evidence, it appeared that in 1853 plaintiff was proceeding to America, having a number of defendants. This was afterwards brought out as the Culchore Company, and by it the defendants realised a large sum, but refused to pay plaintiff for his inspection and report.—Verdict for plaintiff, 175/-.

The inquest held in consequence of the accident by an explosion of fire-damp at Messrs. Gibson's Colliery, at Little Hulton, Lancashire, by which Samuel Seddon lost his life, was characterised by the same formal enquiry, we may say apathy, which ever marks these affairs. Although the evidence showed clearly that great recklessness had marked the conduct of the witnesses themselves, the jury returned the usual verdict—“Died from burns occasioned by an explosion.” Mr. Dickson, the inspector, was examined, and designated the acts of the men as “madness.”

**** TAPPING'S PRIEST ESSAY ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM,** enlarged and augmented, with Notes and an Appendix, can be had at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street.—Price 6s.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED MINE.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Grand Duchy of Baden Chartered Native Silver and Silver-lead Mines, will be HELD at the offices of the company, 57, Threadneedle-street, London, on Tuesday July 31, at One o'clock precisely. And notice is hereby further given, that the said meeting will be made an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, for the purpose of receiving and adopting, or otherwise disposing of, the Report of the Directors, in reference to the necessity and mode of raising and placing further funds at their disposal for the purposes of the company, and of considering the propriety, and, if necessary, of making and confirming alterations in the laws and statutes regulating the Company, in conformity with the said report, subject to approval by the Grand Ducal Government of Baden.

The Charter provides that shareholders desirous to attend and vote must be registered in the books of the Company in London at least one calendar month previously to the meeting, and that shareholders thus qualified may vote by proxies deposited at the office of the company, two clear days at least before the meeting.

Dated 19th June, 1855.

G. D. GOWAN, Chairman.

CORNISH STEAM-ENGINES.

Abstract from Browne's Cornish Engine Reporter, from 21st May to 21st June :—

PUMPING ENGINES.

Number reported	24
Average load per square inch on the piston, in lbs.	15-3
Average number of strokes per minute	5-0
Gallons of water drawn per minute	4514
Average duty of 15 engines, being million lbs. lifted 1 ft. high by	69-0
the consumption of 1 cwt. of coals	1088-5
Actual horse-power employed per minute	3-4
Average consumption of coals per horse-power per hour, in lbs.	17

ROTARY ENGINES.—WHIMSES.

Number reported	17
Number of kibbles drawn	39,716
Average depth of drawing, in fms.	136-0
Average number of horse-whim kibbles raised the average height	51-5
by consuming 1 cwt. of coals	18-3
Average duty of 10 engines, as above	17

STAMPS.

Number reported	5
Number of strokes per minute	9-5
Average duty of three engines, as above	54-1
Actual horse-power employed per minute	116-8

PUMPING ENGINES DOING HIGHEST DUTY.

Par Consols, 80 in. single	Million lbs. 100-3
Fowey Consols, 80 in. single	95-9
Great Polgoth, 80 in. single	92-0
Par Consols, 72 and 36 in. Sims' combined	76-6
Pembroke and East Crinnis, 70 in. single	75-1
Wheal Uny, 50 in. single	73-6
West Fowey Consols, 60 in. single	72-1

WHIMSES.

Great Polgoth, 35 in. double	Million lbs. 27-5
Fowey Consols, 22 in. double	23-9
Par Consols, 24 and 13 in. Sims' combined	23-1
Par Consols, 18 in. double	20-0
Great Polgoth, 22 in. double	17-6

STAMPING ENGINES.

Great Polgoth, 35 in. double	Million lbs. 57-4
Wheal Uny, 36 in. single	56-1
South Caradon, 26 in. single	48-7

The number of pumping engines reported by Lean's Engine Reporter, for the month of May, is 19. They have consumed 1445 tons of coal, and lifted 11,000,000 tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 46,000,000 lbs. lifted 1 ft. high by the consumption of a bushel of coals weighing 94 lbs. The following have exceeded the average duty :—

Mines.	Engines.	Length of stroke in the cylinder, ft.	Load in lbs.	Load per square inch on piston, lbs.	Strokes per minute.	Coals in bushel, 94 lbs.	1 ft. high by consuming 1 bushel of coals, 94 lbs.	Do. consumed.
Great Work	Leeds's 60 in.	9-0	53,688	14-7	8-2	2202	59-2	71
W. W. Providence	Boundary's 50 in.	10-0	39,354	16-2	4-1	1137	52-6	63
Wheal Tremayne	Michell's 60 in.	10-0	41,051	13-0	8-5	2336	56-6	67
North Ros								

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—*Mining Journal*, Dec. 2.

This is a valuable guide to investors in mines.—*Heraclitus*, Journal, Dec. 2.

The work cannot fail to be interesting to all connected with a most important branch of our national industry.—*Morning Herald*, City Article, Dec. 18.

Mr. Murchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has placed, for a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making investments in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation and unproductive outlay of capital in mines.—*Ibid*, City Article, March 21, 1855.

Any attempt to afford reliable information in the shape of facts must be useful, and tend to make British mines take a better position among the investments of the day.—*Morning Chronicle*, City Article, Nov. 24.

The whole comprises a great deal of very useful information, of special interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of investing in mines.—*Ibid*, City Article, March 28, 1855.

Trustworthy and authentic information has hitherto been difficult of access in a convenient form for reference; but Mr. Murchison has here brought together the details most wanted on the legitimate mining undertakings at home.—*Globe*, City Article, Dec. 7.

The book will be found extremely valuable as a guide to all who are interested, or about to seek investments in mines; and we have elsewhere availed ourselves of some of the mining curiosities which Mr. Murchison has so skilfully brought together.—*Observer*, Dec. 24, 1854.

The author of this work is a gentleman who has for some years past had considerable experience in the management of some of the best of our progressive mines in the south of Devon and east of Cornwall, and under his auspices an immense amount of capital has been legitimately embarked in the employment of mining industry, with every prospect of ultimate success. He is, therefore, well qualified from experience to write on the subject of British mining, and he has produced a work which will be exceedingly valuable to any one who desires to adventure in this important branch of our home industry. * * * comprising all that is necessary to guide a person in a judicious outlay of his capital.—*Plymouth Journal*, Dec. 7.

The work, as we expected, though only published in last November, has had a rapid and steady demand, and a new edition being called for, Mr. Murchison has done his best to make it additionally valuable. In this new edition, besides introducing notices of many more mines, the author has carefully revised his remarks on those already treated on, bringing the information down to the latest period. To this he has added two valuable dividend tables, which give the reader at a glance many facts which will be extremely useful for those interested in mining to refer to.—*Plymouth Journal*.

Information on which the public can place reliance, relative to the various mining interests in the kingdom, cannot be too highly valued; and it is, therefore, that the work before us, — emanating from the pen of Mr. Murchison, whose experience and knowledge of the subject, and whose high character for integrity, is a surety for its faithfulness, — has been received with much favor by all who are legitimately concerned in mining. The information on the divided and progressive mines is brought up to the present period, and the volume — in addition to an able writing paper on "the Objections to British Mines, the Nature of such Investments, and the Mode of Conducting them" — gives a list of the dividends declared by the mines of Cornwall and Devon during the nine years ending 1854. The matter appears to us to be treated with much ability, and those who have any interest in mining, or who are desirous of investing capital in mines, should avail themselves of the information which the writer has so clearly brought together.—*Plymouth Herald*.

The author of this little work has evidently devoted considerable attention to the subject on which it treats, and has succeeded in producing a volume replete with information valuable to those interested in mining speculations.—*Bristol Mirror*.

Those who are seeking information on mines and mining operations, with regard to money investment, will find all the instruction and guidance they need in these pages.—*Dover Chronicle*.

In the present issue are many corrections, and no small amount of additional matter, of consider-able importance to all interested in knowing the history and advantages of mining.—*Dorset County Chronicle*.

This is a very valuable book, which all who are interested in mining ought to possess. It supplies a very great amount of information, both on the general subject and on the history of particular mines, especially in Cornwall. It is calculated, we think, to give an impulse to legitimate mining adventures, and to prudent enterprise.

* * * We repeat, that Mr. Murchison's volume is a well written and useful book, and we hope and expect it will be extensively sold and read.—*Cornwall Gazette*.

It gives a very interesting account of British mines, and of their value as a means of investment.—*Glasgow Examiner*.

A very valuable work to those engaged in mining matters; it contains a great amount of important information, not to be had, in an equally clear, condensed, and comprehensive form, in any other publication.—*Morning Advertiser*, City Article.

The object of the author, by the official information he publishes in his book, is not only to show that there is in England a vast amount of unexplored mineral wealth, but to check the extravagant and wild adventures in foreign mines, and to prove to capitalists that our mines at home can be worked to profit. In this object the author has fully succeeded, and his work is indispensable to those persons who have any interest in mining.—*Derbyshire Courier*.

This is a clear, succinct, statistical, historical, and geological description of the leading mines in Great Britain, with an especial view to their eligibility as investments. The author has taken particular care to discriminate between those mines which are sound and legitimate, and those which are simply speculative in their character. He has treated the subject with great ability.

It is a complete directory of mining enterprises, and ought to be read with scrupulous care by those who have sums of money for investment.—*Nottingham Journal*.

To capitalists and those interested in this kind of property, the work will prove very serviceable.—*Birmingham Mercury*.

This work soon went through a first edition, and it does not surprise us, as the subject is deeply interesting to capitalists, and is treated of by a gentleman of great experience and undoubted probity. In the revised edition before us a good many new mines are introduced, and those previously noticed contain much additional information, and in many cases are entirely re-written, bringing the information down to the latest period. The addition of two dividend tables will be found exceedingly useful.

Mr. Murchison has treated the subject with great ability, and investors will find it a valuable guide.—*Welshman*.

Contains much information on the subject, condensed within a reasonable compass. Mr. Murchison says, "There are a number of sound and legitimate mining undertakings in the United Kingdom;" and he thinks that an effort is desirable to enable the public to take correct views of them. His publication places in their hands the means of doing so — of which those who have money to invest will do well to avail themselves.—*North Wales Chronicle*.

The account which he gives of the working of mines in all parts of England will be found interesting by others than capitalists alone.—*Edinburgh Guardian*.

Mr. Murchison has produced a most admirable compendium — both of progressive mines and dividend mines — full of information, and likely to be most useful to those who are interested in those speculations.—*Waterford Mail*.

The author has introduced many new mines, revised considerably his remarks respecting those previously treated of, bringing the information up to the latest period — and has given much additional information, of great value to all persons engaged in mineral pursuits, or interested in the sale or purchase of property of that nature.—*Derby Advertiser*.

A little manual of a practical character, by one who has had great experience in the management of British mines, calculated to be of value to speculators. The present is the second edition.—*Bath Journal*.

Those who desire ample information as to the condition and prospects of the mines now open will do well to procure this volume.—*Belfast News Letter*.

Mr. Murchison has not only answered the principal objections currently made to the investment of capital in mines, but has furnished in support of his views important statistics on dividends paid by British mines to the end of last year. The book is cheap, and we have no hesitation in saying that it will be found highly useful to all connected with mining operations.—*Ulsterian Advertiser*.

Having on a former occasion given a favourable notice of the first edition of this work, it is scarcely necessary to do more than announce the fact of its having reached a second edition. This of itself is a sufficient proof of its value, especially in the western districts, in which so many mines are situated.—*Exeter Gazette*.

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WITH AN APPENDIX, GIVING INFORMATION UP TO THE LATEST PERIOD.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—*Mining Journal*, Dec. 2.

This is a valuable guide to investors in mines.—*Heraclitus*, Journal, Dec. 2.

The work cannot fail to be interesting to all connected with a most important branch of our national industry.—*Morning Herald*, City Article, Dec. 18.

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Any attempt to afford reliable information in the shape of facts must be useful, and tend to make British mines take a better position among the investments of the day.—*Morning Chronicle*, City Article, Nov. 24.

The whole comprises a great deal of very useful information, of special interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of investing in mines.—*Ibid*, City Article, March 28, 1855.

Trustworthy and authentic information has hitherto been difficult of access in a convenient form for reference; but Mr. Murchison has here brought together the details most wanted on the legitimate mining undertakings at home.—*Globe*, City Article, Dec. 7.

The book will be found extremely valuable as a guide to all who are interested, or about to seek investments in mines; and we have elsewhere availed ourselves of some of the mining curiosities which Mr. Murchison has so skilfully brought together.—*Observer*, Dec. 24, 1854.

The author of this work is a gentleman who has for some years past had considerable experience in the management of some of the best of our progressive mines in the south of Devon and east of Cornwall, and under his auspices an immense amount of capital has been legitimately embarked in the employment of mining industry, with every prospect of ultimate success. He is, therefore, well qualified from experience to write on the subject of British mining, and he has produced a work which will be exceedingly valuable to any one who desires to adventure in this important branch of our home industry. * * * comprising all that is necessary to guide a person in a judicious outlay of his capital.—*Plymouth Journal*, Dec. 7.

The work, as we expected, though only published in last November, has had a rapid and steady demand, and a new edition being called for, Mr. Murchison has done his best to make it additionally valuable. In this new edition, besides introducing notices of many more mines, the author has carefully revised his remarks on those already treated on, bringing the information down to the latest period. To this he has added two valuable dividend tables, which give the reader at a glance many facts which will be extremely useful for those interested in mining to refer to.—*Plymouth Journal*.

Information on which the public can place reliance, relative to the various mining interests in the kingdom, cannot be too highly valued; and it is, therefore, that the work before us, — emanating from the pen of Mr. Murchison, whose experience and knowledge of the subject, and whose high character for integrity, is a surety for its faithfulness, — has been received with much favor by all who are legitimately concerned in mining. The information on the divided and progressive mines is brought up to the present period, and the volume — in addition to an able writing paper on "the Objections to British Mines, the Nature of such Investments, and the Mode of Conducting them" — gives a list of the dividends declared by the mines of Cornwall and Devon during the nine years ending 1854. The matter appears to us to be treated with much ability, and those who have any interest in mining, or who are desirous of investing capital in mines, should avail themselves of the information which the writer has so clearly brought together.—*Plymouth Herald*.

The author of this little work has evidently devoted considerable attention to the subject on which it treats, and has succeeded in producing a volume replete with information valuable to those interested in mining speculations.—*Bristol Mirror*.

Those who are seeking information on mines and mining operations, with regard to money investment, will find all the instruction and guidance they need in these pages.—*Dover Chronicle*.

In the present issue are many corrections, and no small amount of additional matter, of consider-able importance to all interested in knowing the history and advantages of mining.—*Dorset County Chronicle*.

This is a very valuable book, which all who are interested in mining ought to possess. It supplies a very great amount of information, both on the general subject and on the history of particular mines, especially in Cornwall. It is calculated, we think, to give an impulse to legitimate mining adventures, and to prudent enterprise.

* * * We repeat, that Mr. Murchison's volume is a well written and useful book, and we hope and expect it will be extensively sold and read.—*Cornwall Gazette*.

It gives a very interesting account of British mines, and of their value as a means of investment.—*Glasgow Examiner*.

A very valuable work to those engaged in mining matters; it contains a great amount of important information, not to be had, in an equally clear, condensed, and comprehensive form, in any other publication.—*Morning Advertiser*, City Article.

The object of the author, by the official information he publishes in his book, is not only to show that there is in England a vast amount of unexplored mineral wealth, but to check the extravagant and wild adventures in foreign mines, and to prove to capitalists that our mines at home can be worked to profit. In this object the author has fully succeeded, and his work is indispensable to those persons who have any interest in mining.—*Derbyshire Courier*.

This is a clear, succinct, statistical, historical, and geological description of the leading mines in Great Britain, with an especial view to their eligibility as investments. The author has taken particular care to discriminate between those mines which are sound and legitimate, and those which are simply speculative in their character. He has treated the subject with great ability.

It is a complete directory of mining enterprises, and ought to be read with scrupulous care by those who have sums of money for investment.—*Nottingham Journal*.

To capitalists and those interested in this kind of property, the work will prove very serviceable.—*Birmingham Mercury*.

This work soon went through a first edition, and it does not surprise us, as the subject is deeply interesting to capitalists, and is treated of by a gentleman of great experience and undoubted probity. In the revised edition before us a good many new mines are introduced, and those previously noticed contain much additional information, and in many cases are entirely re-written, bringing the information down to the latest period. The addition of two dividend tables will be found exceedingly useful.

Mr. Murchison has treated the subject with great ability, and investors will find it a valuable guide.—*Welshman*.

Contains much information on the subject, condensed within a reasonable compass. Mr. Murchison says, "There are a number of sound and legitimate mining undertakings in the United Kingdom;" and he thinks that an effort is desirable to enable the public to take correct views of them. His publication places in their hands the means of doing so — of which those who have money to invest will do well to avail themselves.—*North Wales Chronicle*.

JULY 7, 1855.]

THE MINING JOURNAL.

431

GERLON AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Incorporated by an Act of the Victoria Legislature, 8th February, 1853.
Capital £350,000, in 17,500 shares of £20 each.

Bearing a minimum interest of 5 per cent. per annum.
Chartered by the Colonial Government for 21 years, and payable half-yearly, via, on 20th April and 20 October, in the colony and in London.

DIRECTORS.—CHARLES NUTTALL THORNE, Esq., J.P.—President.
CHARLES BUCHANAN HUTTON, Esq.—Vice-President.
GEORGE BOARD, Esq.
W. G. M'KELLAR, Esq., J.P.

Appointed by CHARLES EDWARD STRUTT, Esq., J.P., Immigration Agent.
JOHN GUTHRIE, Esq., J.P., Collector of Customs.

SOLICITOR—J. A. Gregory, Esq.
ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT—Edward Snell, Esq.
SECRETARY—Martin Shill, Esq.
BANKERS—Bank of New South Wales; Bank of Victoria.
LONDON OFFICE.

MANAGER—S. J. COOKE, Esq., 36, Cannon-st., late Treasurer to the Colonial Government, and a Director of the Company.

AGENTS—Messrs. Larnach and Walker, 37, Cannon-street.
EXAMINING ENGINEERS—Daniel Goode, Esq., C.E., Great Western Railway; Henry Stothert, Esq., Bristol.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Goodwin and Co., 3, Lancaster-place, Strand.

BANKERS—London Joint-Stock Bank; Bank of New South Wales.

Uniform Colonial gauge of 3 ft. 3 in., as fixed by Legislative Enactment.

Honorable Sir Charles Hotham, Governor of Victoria, with the advice and consent of his Executive Council, having guaranteed a minimum interest of 5 per cent. upon the sum of £350,000 of the Crown revenue of the colony, upon the entire capital stock of the company—viz., £350,000—the directors have placed a limited number of shares for allotment, fully paid up, through their London agency, the interest being computed from the date of payment.

Interest warrants will be ready for issue at the company's London office (now permanently established) to the shareholders on April 20th and October 20th of each year. The fourth half-year's interest was paid on the 20th April last.

The Colonial Government, deeply impressed with the importance of this undertaking, has conceded great privileges to this company. Large and valuable grants of land for the line and stations have been made, including 18 acres in the centre of the town of Geelong, for the terminus, with harbour frontages for the piers and wharves, the total value of which is not short of £150,000, being equal to one-third of the capital stock of the company, added by way of bonus to the shareholders.

The level nature of the country through which the line passes, whilst offering no engineering difficulties, and involving no expensive works whatever, is highly favourable, and already occupied by a thriving and increasing agricultural and manufacturing population.

By advice, dated 9th March last, information has been received of the favourable progress of the works, accelerated much by a reduction in the labour market. The completion of the pier and harbour branch has given considerable satisfaction to colonial shareholders, both from the facilities it affords to commercial operations in the town and district, and the encouraging prospect of revenue which it opens to the company.

Large supplies of rails and materials have been already landed in the colony, and the first shipments of locomotives and carriages have just been made by the *Allotter* from London, and the *Donald MacKay* from Liverpool. Contracts have been concluded for all the plant and rolling stock required for the effective working of the line (which is expected partially to be open during the present year), and the whole of which is to be delivered within the next six months.

The first series of shares reserved for this market have been issued, and the sealed certificates delivered to the allottees.

Applications are invited for the unallotted portion of the guaranteed stock, which will not be received at less than par—£20 shares, interest taking effect from the date of payment, and an endorsement upon the share certificates. S. J. COOKE, Manager.

GEOLEON AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICES,
36, Cannon-street, City, July 6, 1855.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To Messrs. Larnach and Walker, 37, Cannon-street, London.

GENTLEMEN.—I request that you will allow to me guaranteed shares of £20 each in the Geelong and Melbourne Railway Company, &c.; and I hereby undertake to accept them, or a less number, and to pay for the same on receipt of the allotment letter, receiving in exchange the share certificates bearing the common seal of the company.

Date.....

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.—CONTRACT FOR WORKS.—The

Directors are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the MASONRY OF VIADUCTS AND BRIDGES, EARTHWORK, FENCING, ROAD MAKING, and OTHER WORKS, for the formation of a BRANCH RAILWAY, from the Wishaw and Coltness Railway to the Clydesdale Junction Railway.

Plans and specification of the work may be seen, and other information obtained, on application to Mr. GEORGE GRAHAM, at the engineer's office, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Branch Railway," to be lodged with the secretary, 45, Benfield-street, Glasgow, not later than the 24th current. The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

Company's Offices, Glasgow, July 3, 1855.

THE ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY.—At an EXTRAORDINARY

GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Oriental Gas Company, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Monday, the 24th day of July, 1855.

Capt. JAMES BARBER in the chair.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously:

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by Joseph Brown, Esq.:—

Moved by W. C. Harnett, Esq., and seconded by T. W. Powell, Esq.:—

That the capital of the company be increased to the sum of £100,000, by the issue of 50,000 new shares of £1 each, upon which a deposit of 2s. per share be paid.

Moved by Charles Morris, Esq., and seconded by J. A. Chowrie, Esq.:—

That the new shares be issued *pro rata* to the present shareholders, or otherwise appropriated by the directors in the manner provided by the Deed of Settlement; and that the directors be authorised to make such arrangements as they may consider expedient with reference to the payment at future periods of the remaining amount of the new shares.

Moved by W. B. Dew, Esq., and seconded by J. A. Franklin, Esq.:—

That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman and directors for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties, and for their attention to the interests of the company.

JAMES BARBER, Chairman.

GEORGE HUDSON, Sec.

THE ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY

(Registered pursuant to 7 and 8 Vict., c. 110.)

Notice is hereby given, that, in accordance with the resolutions passed at an Extra-

ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above company, held on the 2d day of July, 1855, the HOLDERS OF SHARES in this company will be ENTITLED

TO PARTICIPATE in the NEW SHARES, to be issued for the increased capital of £50,000, in the proportion of one new share for every old share.

Application for the new shares must be made in writing, stating the numbers con-

sequently of the old shares in respect of which the new shares are claimed, and the serial certificate for the old shares must be produced at the office of the company, on

or after the 9th day of July inst., until the 30th day of July inst., between the hours of Eleven and Two.

After the last-mentioned day no shareholder will be entitled to claim an allotment of new shares.

By order of the Board,

GEORGE HUDSON, Sec.

No. 127, Leadenhall-street, July 2, 1855.

CASTLE DINAS MINING COMPANY.—At a GENERAL

MEETING of this company,

The following resolutions were passed:—

That the resolution of the committee of management of the 31st May, appointing Mr. Sterne secretary and purser, was in direct opposition to the instructions of the Special General Meeting of 20th April; that it was without any precedent in the proceedings of the company, having never even been seconded, except by Mr. Sterne himself; was a breach of faith, an illegal usurpation of the powers of this general meeting, and ought not to be confirmed by it, but, on the contrary, is now declared null and void, and ordered to be expunged from the Cost-book of the company.

That Capt. Brower be requested immediately to suspend the works at the mine till further instructions.

That Capt. Dale, of St. Asaph, be requested to inspect the mine, and report thereon.

That the following adventurers be a committee of management for the next three months:—Messrs. Ball, Strother, Mackay, Tingle, Player, Dickson, and Barnard.

That Mr. Freeman be appointed the purser and secretary for the next three months.

Kensington, July.

R. FREEMAN, Sec.

WALLER GOLD MINING COMPANY

(Incorporated by Charter.)

At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above company, held at the London Tavern on Monday, the 2d day of July, 1855.

W. DIGBY SEYMOUR, Esq., M.A., in the chair.

It was moved by the Chairman, and unanimously resolved:—

Moved by the Chairman:—

That out of the net earnings of the mines a dividend of 2s. per £1 share on the capital, as recommended by the report, be declared and made payable on and after the 2d day of August.

Amendment moved by J. Holmes, Esq., seconded by E. S. Haworth, Esq.:—

and resolved:—

That out of the net earnings of the mines a dividend of 2s. per £1 share on the capital, as recommended by the report, be declared and made payable on and after the 2d day of August.

Moved by J. Holmes, Esq., seconded by E. S. Haworth, Esq.:—

Moved by E. S. Haworth, Esq.:—

That a cordial vote of thanks be given to the directors for their services; and that a separate vote of thanks be given to the chairman, for the able manner in which he had presided at the meeting.

Althallows Chambers, Lombard-street.

By order, W. GOWING, Sec.

CASTLE DINAS MINING COMPANY.—At a GENERAL

MEETING of this company,

The following resolutions were passed:—

That the resolution of the committee of management of the 31st May, appointing Mr. Sterne secretary and purser, was in direct opposition to the instructions of the Special General Meeting of 20th April; that it was without any precedent in the proceedings of the company, having never even been seconded, except by Mr. Sterne himself; was a breach of faith, an illegal usurpation of the powers of this general meeting, and ought not to be confirmed by it, but, on the contrary, is now declared null and void, and ordered to be expunged from the Cost-book of the company.

That Capt. Dale, of St. Asaph, be requested to inspect the mine, and report thereon.

That the following adventurers be a committee of management for the next three months:—Messrs. Ball, Strother, Mackay, Tingle, Player, Dickson, and Barnard.

That Mr. Freeman be appointed the purser and secretary for the next three months.

Kensington, July.

R. FREEMAN, Sec.

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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.	Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
5120 Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£211s. 10d.	£16	16s. 17d.	14%	£13 9s.	£20 4s.	Connemara, Galway	4	4s.	—	12000 Perran Wheal George	—	—	—
6930 Altned Consols State Quarry	2	—	1s.	—	0 3 0	0 1 0	Cook's Kitchen, Illogan	15 18 9.	3	—	1000 Peter Tavy & Mary Tavy (cop.)	—	—	—
2000 Anglesia Coal Company	7	—	2s.	—	0 10 0	0 2 0	Court Grange, Cardiganshire	1	—	—	2000 Polgar & Lancarrow (cop., tin)	£1 3	—	—
12000 Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2s.	—	1s.	—	0 10 0	0 2 0	Craadock Moor (cop., St. Cloyse)	10	—	—	24000 Porkellis United (tin), Wenvron	—	—	—
12000 Ballewiddens (tin), St. Just	11 14	—	6	—	12 5 0	0 5 0	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhidian	8 1/2	—	—	6400 Pridesay Wood, Luxiliani	—	—	—
5000 Bat Holes, Worthen, Salop.	17. 17s. 6d.	—	10s.	10%	7 5 6	0 8 0	Crookhaven (copper), Cork	10	—	—	4096 Queen of Dart, Devonshire	—	—	—
5900 Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	21. 6s. 5d.	—	10s.	10%	0 5 0	0 2 0	Crown Hill, St. Stephen's	15	—	—	10000 Respryn (copper), Lostwithiel	—	—	—
5900 Black Craig (lead), Kircudbrightshire	5	—	7s.	—	330 5 0	7 0	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	25	—	—	10000 Rhosyddol United Mine	£1 5 6.	—	—
2000 Bedtallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 1/4	—	150	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Cwan Darren (lead), Cardigansh.	15	—	—	2500 Rhosyddol Bacheddin (lead)	11 1/4	—	—
10000 Carn Brae (copper, tin), Illogan	15	—	8s.	—	231 10 0	2 0 0	Cwandyde Rock & Green Lake	5 1/2	—	—	12500 Rhosydd (slate), Festiniog	—	—	—
2048 Carnorth (tin, St. Just)	3	—	2	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	Cwm Elin (lead), Cardigansh.	8	—	—	12500 Ditto	—	—	—
10000 Castile slate Quarry, Dolwyddelan	1	—	1s.	—	0 2 2	0 4 0	Dairhawr (cop., lead), Brecon	23 5 6	7 1/2	—	10000 Rinsey United	—	—	—
256 Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	—	10s.	—	58 0 0	3 0 0	Darren (sil.-lead), Cardigansh.	5 1/2	—	—	25200 Horrington (lead), Snailbeach	—	—	—
128 Cwymys (lead), Cardigansh.	60	—	18s.	—	45 0 0	5 0 0	Dartmouth (cop., lead), Durban	60	—	—	5000 Round Hill, Salop.	£1 12.	—	—
1024 Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	—	36s.	36s. 1/4	442 0 0	9 0	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	15	—	—	5250 Silver Brook, Ashton	—	—	—
12000 Dhuore (copper), Ireland	1	—	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 8	Devon Burrs Barras (copper)	4	—	—	4000 Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	—	—	—
179 Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	25 1/2	—	75	—	873 4 0	3 0	Devon Tin Mines	1 1 6.	—	—	1500 Skidaway & Blencathera, Kewick 11a.	—	—	—
12500 Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	14. 9s.	—	—	—	0 5 6	0 1 0	Devon Tin Miners	—	—	—	12000 Sortridge Consols	—	—	—
300 East Darren (lead), Cardigansh.	22	—	7s.	—	240 10 0	2 10 0	Devonshire (cop.), Brecon	23 5 6	7 1/2	—	4000 South Bedford (copper)	—	—	—
122 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 1/2	—	150	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Devonshire (cop.), Redruth	5 1/2	—	—	6000 South Bog (lead), Salop.	16s. 1d.	—	—
1024 East Wheel Margaret (tin, copper)	5%	—	12	—	5 3 4	0 10 0	Dyffryn (lead), Wales	21 11 6.	12	—	2000 South Carr Brest (cop.), Illogan 13	—	—	—
12000 Eyan Mining Company, Derbyshire	3 1/2	—	26	—	399 13 0	1 10 0	Eaglebrook, Llanrhiangel, Card.	5 1/2	—	—	5000 South Creveren (copper)	£1 6.	—	—
404 Fowey Consols (copper), Twardreath	40	—	30	—	44 7 3	1 0 0	East Airey Consols	21 1 6.	—	—	256 South Garrahs	—	—	—
2240 Foxdale, Isle of Man	77. 10s. 6d.	—	39	—	5 4 0	0 1 0	East Airfield, Redruth	5 1/2	—	—	3000 St. Hilary Wheal Friendship	—	—	—
830 Dittie (New Shares of 25d. each)	25	—	30	—	1 0 8	0 3 3	East Wheal Rose (sil.-lead)	25 1/2	—	—	512 St. Michael Penkevill (tin)	—	—	—
445 General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	3	—	3	—	22 0 0	5 0 0	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	24 5 0	5	—	1800 Swanpool, Budock	—	—	—
2000 Goginan (lead), Cardigansh., Wales	8	—	6	—	0 7 6	0 7 6	East Wheal Rose (sil.-lead)	25 1/2	—	—	10000 Talesin (sil.-lead), Cardigansh.	—	—	—
1024 Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	13 1/2	—	25	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	East Wheal Rose (sil.-lead)	25 1/2	—	—	2000 Tassan (lead), Ireland	—	—	—
8300 Great Crimis (copper), St. Austell	1	—	—	—	0 10 0	0 4 3	East Birch Tor (A) (tin), Devon	3	—	—	2048 South Wales Consols	—	—	—
13750 Great Polgoeth (tin), St. Austell	4 1/2	—	2	—	0 2 6	0 2 6	East Birch Tor (B)	1 1/2	—	—	1105 South Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan 13	—	—	—
6600 Great South Tolgs	2 1/2	—	6	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	East Black Craig	7	—	—	4096 South Wheal Yeoland	—	—	—
26600 Great Wheal Vor (tin, copper), Helston	5	—	5 1/2	5 1/2	181 10 0	5 0 0	East Tintinnar (sil.-ld.), Beaufort	23 8 0	—	—	5208 St. Austell Consols	—	—	—
119 Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	—	200	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	East Tintinnar (sil.-ld.), Beaufort	23 8 0	—	—	20000 St. Day United (tin & copper)	—	—	—
1024 Herdsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	—	2	—	2 12 6	0 7 6	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	19	—	—	30000 St. Hilary Wheal Friendship	—	—	—
6000 Hinderton Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3 1/2	—	11 1/2	—	1 9 6	0 4 0	East Wheal Vor (tin)	24	—	—	512 St. Michael Penkevill (tin)	—	—	—
1000 Holmboe (lead), Callington	25	—	—	—	25 0 0	0 5 0	East Wheal Vor (tin)	24	—	—	1800 Swanpool, Budock	—	—	—
1000 Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	—	—	—	3 5 0	0 5 0	East Wheal Vor (tin)	24	—	—	10000 Talesin (sil.-lead), Cardigansh.	—	—	—
75 Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	31. 18s. 6d.	—	—	—	380 0 0	5 0 0	East Wheal Vor (tin)	24	—	—	2000 South of Scotland	—	—	—
2048 Kenneggy (copper), Breage	6s. 7d.	—	5	—	0 4 0	0 4 0	East Wheal Vor (tin)	24	—	—	2048 South Wales Consols	—	—	—
786 Kirkeudbrightshire (lead), Kirkeudbright	9%	—	—	—	1 15 0	0 5 0	East Wheal Vor (tin)	24	—	—	1105 South Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan 13	—	—	—
20000 Lakemore (copper), Tipperary, Ireland	1	—	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	East Wheal Vor (tin)	24	—	—	4096 South Wheal Yeoland	—	—	—
20 Lakexy Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	—	1000	—	1000	50	East Wheal Vor (tin)	24	—	—	5208 St. Austell Consols	—	—	—
5000 Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	31. 8s.	—	1	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	East Wheal Vor (tin)	24	—	—	20000 St. Day United (tin & copper)	—	—	—
160 Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 1/2	—	120	—	1045 0 0	2 0 0	East Wheal Vor (tin)	24	—	—	30000 St. Hilary Wheal Friendship	—	—	—
400 Lisburne (lead), Cardigansh., Wales	18 1/2	—	200	—	223 15 0	5 0 0	East Wheal Vor (tin)	24	—	—	512 St. Michael Penkevill (tin)	—	—	—
320 Machno Slate and Slab Company	25	—	29	—	2 10 0	1 5 0	East Wheal Vor (tin)	24	—	—	1800 Swanpool, Budock	—	—	—
160 Ditto (New Shares)	18 1/2	—	23 1/2	—	1 17 6	0 15 0	East Wheal Vor (tin)	24	—	—	10000 Talesin (sil.-lead), Cardigansh.	—	—	—
6000 Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	41. 10s. 6d.	—	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 2 6	0 2 6	East Wheal Vor (tin)	24	—	—	20000 Tassan (lead), Ireland	—	—	—
5000 Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3 1/2	—	2	—	0 17 6	0 17 6	East Wheal Vor (tin)	24	—	—	2048 South Wales Consols	—	—	—
5000 Merlin (lead), Flint.	21. 18s.	—	7	—	1 11 0	0 2 6	East Wheal Vor (tin)	24	—	—	1105 South Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan 13	—	—	—
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	—	10 1/2	10 1/2	11 0 6	0 1 0	East Wheal Vor (tin)	24	—	—	4096 South Wheal Yeoland	—	—	—
5000 Nanteos and Pen														